

Profile of the Institutional and Supervised Offender Population

June 30, 2022



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State of Missouri
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
"Improving Lives for Safer Communities"

February 14th, 2023

To: Those Concerned

From: Anne L. Precythe
Director



Re: FY2022 Offender Profile

Please find attached a copy of the FY2022 Offender Profile. The Offender Profile is a collection of important statistics about the Missouri Department of Corrections offender population.

The work of the department is challenging and ever-changing and the purpose of the statistical abstract is to answer many of the questions that the public, the legislature, and the department's own staff often ask about the offenders supervised by the department. In FY2022 the department admitted over 13,000 offenders to prison and nearly 33,000 offenders began a new probation or parole assignment. Every day the department supervises approximately 80,000 offenders in our prisons and in Missouri communities.

As part of our commitment to utilize evidenced-based practices and continually improve our work, you will notice that some of the information we report has changed. This year, we have streamlined our reporting metrics related to offenses to make them consistent with federally tracked categories and to simplify categorization of multiple offense codes for similar offenses. We have also translated some data into maps to provide visual context to the data. This year, our recidivism analysis will be published in a separate document to make that information more accessible.

You will also notice that over the past few years the offender population has changed, particularly within the institutions. A larger proportion of the individuals in prison have serious behavioral health problems than in prior years and they are also more likely to have committed a violent felony. You will also see that that across all felony classes, total aggregate sentences and average time served to first release have increased. These changes bring challenges for staff in our institutions and in our communities who have responded heroically to multiple systemic changes over the past two fiscal years. As an organization, we continue to focus on initiatives that make our work places safer, provide opportunities for staff to be the best they can be, and reduce risk of re-offense by individuals under our supervision.

I hope you find the Offender Profile useful. Comments or suggestions are always appreciated.

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1. Institutional Population

Demographics

On June 30, 2022, black offenders represented a lower percent in the female institutional population (14.2%) than in the male institutional population (34.5%). The reverse is true of white offenders; white offenders represent a greater proportion in the female population (80.4%) than in the male population (62.5%). All other racial and ethnic groups account for less than 5% of both male and female populations (table 1.1).

Table 1.1. Institutional Population by Gender and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2022

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	9	45	54	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	309	7,365	7,674	14.2%	34.5%	32.7%
Hispanic*	89	450	539	4.1%	2.1%	2.3%
Native American	20	82	102	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%
Unknown	-	52	52	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
White	1,752	13,323	15,075	80.4%	62.5%	64.2%
Total	2,179	21,317	23,496	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Offenders identifying themselves as having a Hispanic ethnicity have been counted in the Hispanic race category.

Commitment age is the age of admission to an institution in a new commitment cycle. The most frequent age at commitment is 20 to 24 years for males (20.2% of all males) and between 25 to 29 years for females (20.3% of all females). Offenders, less than 20 years old at the time of commitment; account for 8% of the incarcerated population. Persons committed at age 60 or older represent 2.4% of the population. (table 1.2).

Approximately seventy percent of the incarcerated population is between 25 to 49 years of age (table 1.3). The current population age trends reflect the aging of the most prominent cohorts of the commitment age.

Table 1.2. Institutional Population by Commitment Age, June 30, 2022

Commitment Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 15 Or Less	1	10	11	0.0%	>1%	>1%
Age 16	2	41	43	>1%	>1%	>1%
Age 17	1	200	201	>1%	0.9%	0.9%
Age 18 To 19	49	1,569	1,618	2.2%	7.4%	6.9%
Age 20 To 24	333	4,302	4,635	15.3%	20.2%	19.7%
Age 25 To 29	442	3,692	4,134	20.3%	17.3%	17.6%
Age 30 To 34	423	3,348	3,771	19.4%	15.7%	16.0%
Age 35 To 39	394	2,756	3,150	18.1%	12.9%	13.4%
Age 40 To 44	262	2,016	2,278	12.0%	9.5%	9.7%
Age 45 To 49	132	1,296	1,428	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%
Age 50 To 54	86	921	1,007	3.9%	4.3%	4.3%
Age 55 To 59	33	627	660	1.5%	2.9%	2.8%
Age 60 To 64	18	333	351	0.8%	1.6%	1.5%
Age 65 To 69	2	120	122	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%
Age 70 And Over	1	86	87	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Total	2,179	21,317	23,496	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 1.3. Institutional Population by Current Age, June 30, 2022

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 16	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 17	0	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 18 To 19	2	61	63	>1%	0.3%	0.3%
Age 20 To 24	118	1,332	1,450	5.4%	6.2%	6.2%
Age 25 To 29	326	2,773	3,099	15.0%	13.0%	13.2%
Age 30 To 34	465	3,692	4,157	21.3%	17.3%	17.7%
Age 35 To 39	408	3,262	3,670	18.7%	15.3%	15.6%
Age 40 To 44	379	2,974	3,353	17.4%	14.0%	14.3%
Age 45 To 49	189	2,054	2,243	8.7%	9.6%	9.5%
Age 50 To 54	146	1,674	1,820	6.7%	7.9%	7.7%
Age 55 To 59	71	1,435	1,506	3.3%	6.7%	6.4%
Age 60 To 64	47	1,128	1,175	2.2%	5.3%	5.0%
Age 65 To 69	16	554	570	0.7%	2.6%	2.4%
Age 70 And Over	12	376	388	0.6%	1.8%	1.7%
Total	2,179	21,316	23,495	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The aging offender population (age 50 years and older) was steadily increasing at an average rate of 4% yearly from FY2013 to FY2017. FY2021 shows a decrease of 16% in the population from FY2018, still the proportion of the population who are aging has continued to increase. FY2022 shows a slight increase of 2.4% from the previous year. This increase relates to both male and female offenders.

Table 1.4. Aging in the Institutional Population: Offenders Over 50 Years of Age, June 30, 2022

Total	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Age 50 and Over	5,486	5,744	6,033	6,250	6,397	6,365	6,061	5,432	5,331	5,459
Total Pop.	31,409	31,889	32,273	32,831	32,805	31,724	28,172	24,010	23,137	23,496
% of Aging Offenders	17.5%	18.0%	18.7%	19.0%	19.5%	20.1%	21.5%	22.6%	23.0%	23.2%
Average Age of Total Pop.	37.8	38.0	38.4	38.5	38.8	39.2	39.9	40.4	40.7	41.0

Female	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Age 50 and Over	312	338	378	369	384	358	326	277	264	292
Total Female Pop.	2,745	2,977	3,239	3,385	3,440	3,299	2,700	2,049	2,018	2,179
% of Female Aging Offenders	11.4%	11.4%	11.7%	10.9%	11.2%	10.9%	12.1%	13.5%	13.1%	13.4%
Average Age of Female Pop.	36.4	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.3	37.8	38.1	38.4

Male	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Age 50 and Over	5,174	5,406	5,655	5,881	6,013	6,007	5,735	5,155	5,067	5,167
Total Male Pop.	28,664	28,912	29,034	29,446	29,365	28,425	25,472	21,961	21,119	21,317
% Male Aging Offenders	18.1%	18.7%	19.5%	20.0%	20.5%	21.1%	22.5%	23.5%	24.0%	24.2%
Average Age of Male Pop.	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.7	39.0	39.5	40.2	40.6	40.9	41.3

Offender Assessment & Classification

Assessments are conducted on admission and during incarceration to classify an offender's health needs and/or skill levels. Some offenders may be 'unclassified' which includes recently admitted offenders who have not completed the classification process and offenders sentenced to 120-day programs. Statutory requirement states offenders admitted under a 120-day program are released within 120 days of admission if they successfully complete the program. Therefore, 120-day offenders do not receive a full classification upon admission due to the expected short prison stay.

The next four tables report offender classification levels as of June 30, 2022. A high school diploma/high school equivalency (HSD/HSE) education level is achieved by 70.9% percent of offenders and 75% of offenders achieve a semi-skilled or greater vocational classification. Education levels are similar for males and females. However, women have higher levels of vocational readiness; 63% of females are either 'skilled' or 'trained and skilled' whereas only 46% of males obtain these classifications.

Table 1.5. Incarcerated Offenders' Education and Vocational Grade on June 30, 2022

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Educational Attainment						
HSD/HSE	1,381	14,534	15,915	65.3%	70.8%	70.9%
9-12th Grade	86	1,105	1,191	4.1%	5.4%	5.3%
6-8th Grade	347	2,017	2,364	16.4%	9.9%	10.5%
4-5th Grade	219	1,491	1,710	10.4%	7.3%	7.6%
0-3rd Grade*	82	1,171	1,253	3.9%	5.8%	5.6%
Unclassified	64	999	1,063			
Total	2,179	21,317	23,496	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Vocational Readiness						
Trained & Skilled	604	4,252	4,856	28.6%	20.9%	21.6%
Skilled	721	5,033	5,754	34.1%	24.8%	25.6%
Semi-skilled	244	5,850	6,094	11.5%	28.8%	27.2%
Unskilled	472	3,783	4,255	22.3%	18.6%	19.0%
No Skills or Training	74	1,400	1,474	3.5%	6.9%	6.6%
Unclassified	64	999	1,063			
Total	2,179	21,317	23,496	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Percent excludes unclassified offenders

A majority of the offender population (51.7%) has no medical problems. Males and females utilize routine sick calls almost equally. Females are twice as likely to require 24-hr nursing care than males (7.4% vs. 3.6%, respectively).

Seventy-eight percent of offenders have no or mild mental health problems. Females require more mental health services. The percentage of females needing clinical care or medication for mental health problems is over two times that of males.

Table 1.6. Incarcerated Offenders' Medical and Mental Health Grade on June 30, 2022

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Health Problems						
No Medical Problems	1,011	10,589	11,600	47.8%	52.1%	51.7%
Routine Sick Calls	905	8,336	9,241	42.8%	41.0%	41.2%
Daily Nursing	40	633	673	1.9%	3.1%	3.0%
24-hour Nursing	157	726	883	7.4%	3.6%	3.9%
Residential Unit	2	34	36	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Unclassified	64	999	1,063			
Total	2,179	21,317	23,496	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mental Health Problems						
No Mental Health Problems	569	10,883	11,452	26.9%	53.6%	51.0%
Mild Impairment	652	5,145	5,797	30.8%	25.3%	25.8%
Clinic Care/Medication	874	4,016	4,890	41.3%	19.8%	21.8%
Serious Functional Impairment	20	259	279	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%
Severe Functional Impairment	-	15	15	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unclassified	64	999	1,063			
Total	2,179	21,317	23,496	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Percent excludes unclassified offenders

In May 2013, the reclassification of custody levels reduced the number of levels from five to three. An offender's custody level is still determined by the length of sentence and institutional behavior. Offenders with a low institutional risk score are assessed with Level I custody (minimum) if the time to release is less than six years. Offenders with low classification scores but with six to twelve years to release are assessed with Level II custody (medium) and offenders with more than twelve years to release are at Level V (maximum).

Offenders assessed with a low custody level may have this assessment overridden for reasons of poor institutional adjustment, charges pending, and, in the case of sex offenders, failure to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP).

The percentage of total offenders is evenly spread throughout the three custody levels. This is also the case for male offenders. Female offenders show the lowest percentage in Level V custody (17.1%).

Table 1.7. Incarcerated Population by Custody Level on June 30, 2022

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
C-1	1,186	6,726	7,912	56.1%	33.1%	35.3%
C-2	568	6,680	7,248	26.9%	32.9%	32.3%
C-5	361	6,912	7,273	17.1%	34.0%	32.4%
Unclassified	64	999	1,063			
Total	2,179	21,317	23,496	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Offenders are assessed at intake, when changes occur requiring reassessment and prior to release to establish a risk level and identify individual needs. The Ohio Risk Assessment System is utilized to assess the risk and need of the offender throughout incarceration and in field supervision. The information is gathered through an offender interview and use of collateral information. The risk and need information is utilized to address individual criminogenic needs and ensure best use of available resources.

Risk level categories differ on the ORAS between males and females. A greater percentage of females are assessed as Low Risk compared to males. Moderate Risk accounts for the largest risk level for both the male and female offenders at 46.1% and 35.4%, respectively.

Table 1.8. Risk Distribution of the Incarcerated Population by Gender on June 30, 2022

Female Incarcerated Offenders			Male Incarcerated Offenders		
Overall Risk Level	Count	%	Overall Risk Level	Count	%
Low	673	30.9%	Low	4,576	21.5%
Low/Moderate	122	5.6%	Moderate	9,826	46.1%
Moderate	772	35.4%	High	5,742	26.9%
High	510	23.4%	Very High	614	2.9%
Not Assessed	102	4.7%	Not Assessed	559	2.6%
Total	2,179	100.0%	Total	21,317	100.0%

2. Sentencing

Offense Groups and Demographics

The most serious crime charged to an incarcerated offender determines the offense group classification. In FY2022, the most prominent offense group differed between males (violent) and females (drug). The average sentences were longer for males than females in all offense categories with an overall average of 4.9 years longer for men than women.

Table 2.1 Incarcerations and Average Sentences by Offense Group, June 30, 2022

Offense Group*	Count			Percent			Average Sentence (yrs)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	682	9,612	10,294	31.3%	45.1%	43.8%	15.8	18.3	18.1
Sex and Child Abuse	147	4,237	4,384	6.7%	19.9%	18.7%	12.2	19.0	18.8
Nonviolent	529	4,101	4,630	24.3%	19.2%	19.7%	6.7	7.9	7.7
Drug	794	2,909	3,703	36.4%	13.6%	15.8%	7.1	8.7	8.4
DWI	27	458	485	1.2%	2.1%	2.1%	7.0	7.5	7.4
Total	2,179	21,317	23,496	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	10.0	14.9	14.4

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1st, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A or B). Sex offenses include RSMo 566 sex offenses and RSMo 568 child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include RSMo 195 and 579 offenses. DWI includes Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses. Life sentences are computed at 30 years.

The majority of male incarcerated offenders have a class A felony as their most serious offense (29.3%). Females have nearly double the percent of class D felonies as males (35.2% vs 18.8%). Females also have a greater rate of class C felonies as compared to males (22.7% vs 14.8%).

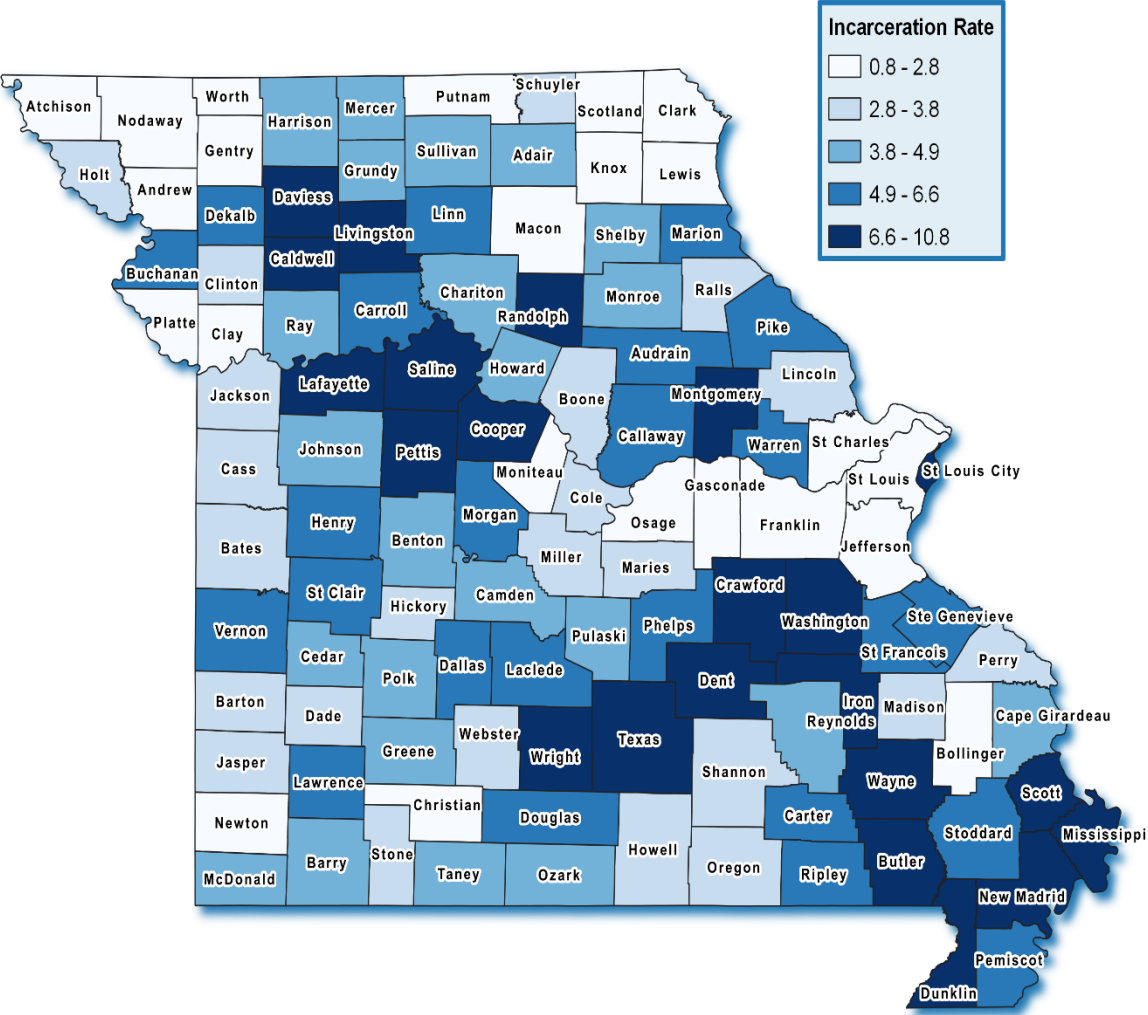
Males have a lengthier average sentence for all felony classes than females, with greater differences observed in class A, B, and unclassified felonies.

Table 2.2 Incarceration and Average Sentence by Felony Class, June 30, 2022

Felony Class	Count			Percent			Average Sentence (yrs)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
A	394	6,250	6,644	18.1%	29.3%	28.3%	21.3	23.5	23.4
B	341	3,728	4,069	15.6%	17.5%	17.3%	10.8	12.3	12.2
C	494	3,158	3,652	22.7%	14.8%	15.5%	8.1	9.6	9.4
D	768	4,001	4,769	35.2%	18.8%	20.3%	5.5	6.6	6.4
E	135	1,368	1,503	6.2%	6.4%	6.4%	5.2	5.5	5.5
Interstate	-	22	22	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	-	-	-
Unclassified	47	2,790	2,837	2.2%	13.1%	12.1%	17.9	21.7	21.7
Total	2,179	21,317	23,496	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	10.4	15.6	15.1

*The revised criminal code, introduced on January 1, 2017, began a new class C felony and a new class E felony. Former class C and D felonies were reclassified as class D and E felonies. The data includes a mixture of old and new classification codes.

Figure 2.1. Incarcerated Offenders on June 30, 2022, per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



Top Ten Offenses

The following tables show the top ten offense categories for males and females in the incarcerated population. The National Crime Information Center (NCIC) offense descriptions were used to categorize these offenses. Additional information regarding the NCIC codes and their definitions can be found in the Missouri Charge Code Manual (Published by the Missouri State Highway Patrol in conjunction with the Office of State Courts Administrator).

The top ten offense categories for males and females account for almost 90% of the most serious crimes committed by offenders. Homicide and assault are in the top 3 for both male and female offenders. Female offenders have a higher percentage of Dangerous Drug offenses (36.4%) compared to males (13.6%) (table 2.4). Male offenders' top offense types of Homicide (16.7%) and Sexual Assault/Rape (14.8%) are comparable in the count and in average sentence length (25.5 and 21.1 average years respectively) (table 2.5).

Table 2.4. Female Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2022, by NCIC Offense Category

Rank	NCIC Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sent. (yrs)	Percent
1	Dangerous Drugs	794	7.1	36.4%
2	Homicide	312	22.0	14.3%
3	Assault	233	9.2	10.7%
4	Burglary	139	7.3	6.4%
5	Stealing / Larceny	115	6.4	5.3%
6	Family Offenses	84	10.3	3.9%
7	Robbery	82	12.6	3.8%
8	Forgery / Counterfeiting	80	6.6	3.7%
9	Damage Property	50	5.6	2.3%
10	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	50	7.6	2.3%
	Total Top 10 Offenses	1,939	9.5	89.0%
	Total All Other Offenses	240	8.3	11.0%
	Total All Offenses	2,179	8.7	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 2.5. Male Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2022, by NCIC Offense Category

Rank	NCIC Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sent. (yrs)	Percent
1	Homicide	3,560	25.5	16.7%
2	Sexual Assault / Rape	3,146	21.1	14.8%
3	Assault	3,099	12.0	14.5%
4	Dangerous Drugs	2,902	8.8	13.6%
5	Robbery	2,193	16.4	10.3%
6	Burglary	1,352	9.5	6.3%
7	Sex Offenses	758	12.0	3.6%
8	Weapons	641	13.5	3.0%
9	Stealing / Larceny	631	7.4	3.0%
10	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	617	7.2	2.9%
	Total Top 10 Offenses	18,899	13.3	88.7%
	Total All Other Offenses	2,418	9.0	11.3%
	Total All Offenses	21,317	10.5	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

3. Comparison with the Institutional Population of June 30, 2017

Offense Groups

From FY2017 to FY2022, the female incarcerated population decreases by 36.6% while the male population decreases 27.4% (Table 3.1). There are no increases among offense groups, but the smallest decrease is sex and child abuse offenses. Both male and female offenders have significant decrease in number and percent of DWI (driving while intoxicated) offenses when comparing FY2017 to FY2022.

Table 3.1. Five-year Comparison of Institutional Population by Offense Group, FY2017 and FY2022 Cohort

Offense Group	FY2017			FY2022			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	825	11,387	12,212	682	9,612	10,294	-17.3%	-15.6%	-15.7%
Sex and Child Abuse	167	4,721	4,888	147	4,237	4,384	-12.0%	-10.3%	-10.3%
Nonviolent	1,075	7,004	8,079	529	4,101	4,630	-50.8%	-41.4%	-42.7%
Drug	1,280	5,300	6,580	794	2,909	3,703	-38.0%	-45.1%	-43.7%
DWI	93	953	1,046	27	458	485	-71.0%	-51.9%	-53.6%
Total	3,440	29,365	32,805	2,179	21,317	23,496	-36.7%	-27.4%	-28.4%

Average Sentences

The average aggregate sentence length for all incarcerated offenders has a total change of 13.4% from FY2017 to FY2022; average sentence length for females increases by 16.1% while the average sentence length for males increases by 12.6% (table 3.2). The largest percentage increase in average sentence length for female offenders is DWI offenses (14.8%). Male offenders show the largest sentence length increase for sex and child abuse and nonviolent offenses, both at 3.3%. Male offenders are also serving 2.2% less time for drug offenses. For offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2022, female offenders are serving an average sentence of 10 years while male offenders are serving an average sentence of 14.9 years.

Table 3.2. Five-year Comparison of Average Sentence Length (in years) of Incarcerated Offenders, FY2017 Compared with the FY2022

Offense Group	FY2017			FY2022			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	14.4	17.4	17.2	15.8	18.3	18.1	9.6%	5.1%	5.4%
Sex and Child Abuse	10.8	17.8	17.6	12.2	19.0	18.8	13.2%	6.6%	6.7%
Nonviolent	6.2	7.4	7.2	6.7	7.9	7.7	6.6%	6.6%	6.9%
Drug	6.8	8.9	8.5	7.1	8.7	8.4	3.2%	-2.2%	-1.7%
DWI	6.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.4	14.8%	3.3%	4.4%
Total	8.6	13.2	12.7	10.0	14.9	14.4	16.1%	12.6%	13.4%

Life sentences are computed as 30 years.

Violent and Nonviolent Composition

Overall, between FY2017 and FY2022 there is a 28.4% decrease in violent and nonviolent populations (table 3.3). However, the proportion of the population with violent offenses increased significantly between these years (52.1% to 62.5%, respectively). Female offenders show a greater decrease in both offense types than male offenders.

Table 3.3. Five-year Comparison of Violent and Nonviolent Institutional Populations, FY2017 and FY2022

Offense Type	FY2017			FY2022			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent and Sex Offenses	992	16,108	17,100	829	13,849	14,678	-16.4%	-14.0%	-14.2%
Nonviolent Offenses*	2,448	13,257	15,705	1,350	7,468	8,818	-44.9%	-43.7%	-43.9%
Total	3,440	29,365	32,805	2,179	21,317	23,496	-28.4%	-27.4%	-28.4%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses

Disparities in Race/Ethnicity and Gender Composition

While overall the incarcerated population decreases 28.4% from FY2017 to FY2022, the percent change, by subgroups, varies widely dependent on race/ethnicity and gender (table 3.4). The largest decreases are seen in the female population, black female incarceration decreases 38.7%, followed by white females at 37.2%. Overall, the white incarcerated population decreases 27.6% while the black incarcerated population decreases 31.4%.

Table 3.4. Five-year Comparison of Incarcerated Population by Race/Ethnicity, FY2017 to FY2022

Race/Ethnicity	FY2017			FY2022			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	12	60	72	9	45	54	-25.0%	-25.0%	-25.0%
Black	504	10,675	11,179	309	7,365	7,674	-38.7%	-31.0%	-31.4%
Hispanic	107	511	618	89	450	539	-16.8%	-11.9%	-12.8%
Native American	28	77	105	20	82	102	-28.6%	6.5%	-2.9%
Unknown	1	22	23	0	52	52	-100.0%	136.4%	126.1%
White	2,788	18,020	20,808	1,752	13,323	15,075	-37.2%	-26.1%	-27.6%
Total	3,440	29,365	32,805	2,179	21,317	23,496	-36.7%	-27.4%	-28.4%

4. Admissions to Prisons

Total admissions to Missouri prisons in FY2022 show a 7.9% increase from the previous year. Table 4.2 includes these admissions broken down between new court commitments, probation revocations, and parole returns.

The data shows new admissions are increasing in both new prison sentences and 120-day and long term drug programs. Returns from supervision decreased (7.4%) from the prior year.

Table 4.1. Admissions to Prisons, FY2013-FY2022

Type of Admission	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
New Admissions	9,692	9,958	10,332	9,866	9,730	9,894	9,491	8,372	6,404	5,403	6,893
New Prison Sentences	4,080	4,338	4,504	4,425	4,502	4,583	4,419	3,537	2,530	1,997	2,446
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	5,612	5,620	5,828	5,441	5,228	5,311	5,072	4,835	3,874	3,406	4,447
Returns from Supervision	9,338	9,337	9,736	9,678	9,256	9,354	9,312	8,240	7,494	6,944	6,433
Law Violations	3,992	4,203	4,316	4,216	4,264	4,106	4,015	3,394	3,329	3,189	2,899
Technical Violations	5,346	5,134	5,420	5,462	4,992	5,248	5,297	4,846	4,165	3,755	3,534
All Admissions	19,030	19,295	20,068	19,544	18,986	19,248	18,803	16,612	13,898	12,347	13,326
Percent Change		1.4%	4.0%	-2.6%	-2.9%	1.4%	-2.3%	-11.7%	-16.3%	-11.2%	7.9%

Admissions is calculated by how many times the event occurs. Total admissions refers to all offenders admitted to prison; if an offender returns multiple times within the fiscal year he/she is counted each time as another admittance. The term “new admissions” refers to the first admission of an offender for his/her sentence. “Return from supervision” is an offender’s subsequent return(s) to incarceration for the same sentence; another term use for this offender is a “violator.” The term “number of offenders” refers to only the number of persons admitted to prison, some of which may leave and return but all are only counted once. As a result, the number of “admissions” will always be greater than or equal to the “number of offenders” when calculating admittance.

Table 4.2. Admissions Status, FY2013-FY2022

Type of Admission	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
New Court Commitments	9,958	10,332	9,866	9,730	9,894	9,491	8,372	6,404	5,403	6,893
Probation Revocations*										
Law Violations	865	936	855	913	936	927	846	743	626	588
Technical Viol.	1,496	1,569	1,638	1,739	1,764	1,754	1,484	1,118	1,024	1,023
Subtotal	2,361	2,505	2,493	2,652	2,700	2,681	2,330	1,861	1,650	1,611
Parole Returns										
Law Violations	3,338	3,380	3,361	3,351	3,170	3,088	2,548	2,586	2,563	2,311
Technical Viol.	3,638	3,851	3,824	3,253	3,484	3,543	3,362	3,047	2,731	2,511
Subtotal	6,976	7,231	7,185	6,604	6,654	6,631	5,910	5,633	5,294	4,822
All Admissions	19,295	20,068	19,544	18,986	19,248	18,803	16,612	13,898	12,347	13,326
Percent Change		4.0%	-2.6%	-2.9%	1.4%	-2.3%	-11.7%	-16.3%	-11.2%	7.9%

* Includes violations of probation terms and probation returns (120 day program returns)

New Admissions by Offense Group

From the prior year, new admissions show an increase of 26% in FY2022. All offense types in new admissions increased in the last year. Violent and sex and child abuse offense types show the largest increase of 38% and 37% respectively (table 4.3).

Table 4.3. New Admissions by Offense Group from FY2013 to FY2022

Offense Type	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Violent	1,563	1,597	1,605	1,517	1,610	1,589	1,535	1,285	1,124	1,554
Sex and Child Abuse	635	630	633	623	615	683	619	531	417	572
Nonviolent	3,959	4,234	3,886	3,795	3,612	3,336	2,817	2,213	1,868	2,274
Drug	2,979	3,159	3,107	3,234	3,513	3,436	3,033	2,146	1,791	2,243
DWI	822	712	635	561	544	447	368	229	203	250
Total	9,958	10,332	9,866	9,730	9,894	9,491	8,372	6,404	5,403	6,893

In FY2022, new female admissions to an institutional facility increased by 26% from the prior year. Admissions of the drug offense group increased 32% from the prior year. Sex and child abuse offenses had the only decline at 7%.

Table 4.4. New Female Admissions by Offense Group from FY2013 to FY2022

Offense Group	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Violent	152	168	186	164	185	179	144	128	100	170
Sex and Child Abuse	52	53	52	65	86	59	59	44	42	39
Nonviolent	660	747	720	704	658	627	528	378	319	335
Drug	737	849	883	970	1,057	1,042	916	677	563	741
DWI	104	94	74	66	62	49	43	24	19	24
Total	1,705	1,911	1,915	1,969	2,048	1,956	1,690	1,251	1,043	1,309

Total new male admissions increased 28% from FY2021 while total new male admissions exhibit a decrease of 32% from 10 years ago. All offenses had an increase from FY2021; the highest percentage increases being sex and child abuse offenses (42%) and violent offenses (35%).

Table 4.5. New Male Admissions by Offense Group from FY2013 to FY2022

Offense Group	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Violent	1,411	1,429	1,419	1,353	1,425	1,410	1,391	1,157	1,024	1,384
Sex and Child Abuse	583	577	581	558	529	624	560	487	375	533
Nonviolent	3,299	3,487	3,166	3,091	2,954	2,709	2,289	1,835	1,549	1,939
Drug	2,242	2,310	2,224	2,264	2,456	2,394	2,117	1,469	1,228	1,502
DWI	718	618	561	495	482	398	325	205	184	226
Total	8,253	8,421	7,951	7,761	7,846	7,535	6,682	5,153	4,360	5,584

The largest number of admissions during FY2022 is new prison admissions for nonviolent offenses (table 4.6). Nonviolent offenses account for the greatest number of admissions among all offenders. Drug offenses for new admissions is a close second to nonviolent offenses, at 35%. DWI and drug offenses show greater percentage of admissions in new prison sentences than 120-day and long term (LT) drug programs. All offense groups, other than violent offense, show technical violations returns exceed those for law violation returns.

Table 4.6. Number of Offenders Admitted in FY2022 by Offense Group and Admission Type

Offense Group	New Admitted		Returned from		Number of Offenders	Percent of All Admitted
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	1,128	484	487	398	2,497	19.5%
Sex and Child Abuse	444	140	65	123	772	6.0%
Nonviolent	1,499	779	1,149	1,320	4,747	37.1%
Drug	1,235	932	1,031	1,235	4,433	34.6%
DWI	127	106	52	70	355	2.8%
Total	4,433	2,441	2,784	3,146	12,804	100.0%

Among all females admitted in FY2022, drug and nonviolent offenses account for 83% of admissions. Fifty-three percent of all female admissions are admitted to prison for drug offenses; among new admissions, 29% are sentenced to 120-day or long-term drug programs. All offense groups show a similar trend where returns for technical violations exceed those for law violations.

Table 4.7. Number of Female Offenders Admitted in FY2022 by Offense Group and Type

Offense Group	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		Number of Offenders	Percent of All Admitted
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	113	96	22	39	270	12.0%
Sex and Child Abuse	24	27	8	12	71	3.1%
Nonviolent	174	180	107	225	686	30.4%
Drug	344	328	168	355	1,195	52.9%
DWI	8	14	7	8	37	1.6%
Total	663	645	312	639	2,259	100.0%

Nonviolent offenses accounted for 39% of all male admissions in FY2022; new prison sentences is the major mechanism of admittance for this offense group. Offenders charged with sex/child abuse or DWI offenses are least likely to return to incarceration from supervision (6.6% and 3%, respectively). Persons with nonviolent or drug offenses are most likely to return to prison from supervision (70%).

Table 4.8. Number of Male Offenders Admitted in FY2022 by Offense Group and Type

Offense Group	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		Number of Offenders	Percent of All Admitted
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	1,015	388	465	359	2,227	21.1%
Sex and Child Abuse	420	113	57	111	701	6.6%
Nonviolent	1,325	599	1,042	1,095	4,061	38.5%
Drug	891	604	863	880	3,238	30.7%
DWI	119	92	45	62	318	3.0%
Total	3,770	1,796	2,472	2,507	10,545	100.0%

Table 4.9. Top Ten Offenses: Female New Admissions, FY2022

Rank	NCIC Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	Average Sentence
1	Assault	59	6.1	36	6.3
2	Burglary	24	6.1	32	6.7
3	Damage Property	24	4.7	12	6.3
4	Dangerous Drugs	327	5.0	274	6.7
5	Family Offenses	23	7.3	12	5.8
6	Forgery / Counterfeiting	16	4.8	16	5.1
7	Homicide	27	17.7	3	6.7
8	Stealing / Larceny	43	5.3	25	5.8
9	Stealing Motor Vehicle	11	4.7	3	7.0
10	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	16	5.8	20	4.8
	Total Top 10 Offenses	570	6.7	433	6.1
	Total All Other Offenses	93	4.8	212	4.5
	Total All Offenses	663	5.5	645	5.1

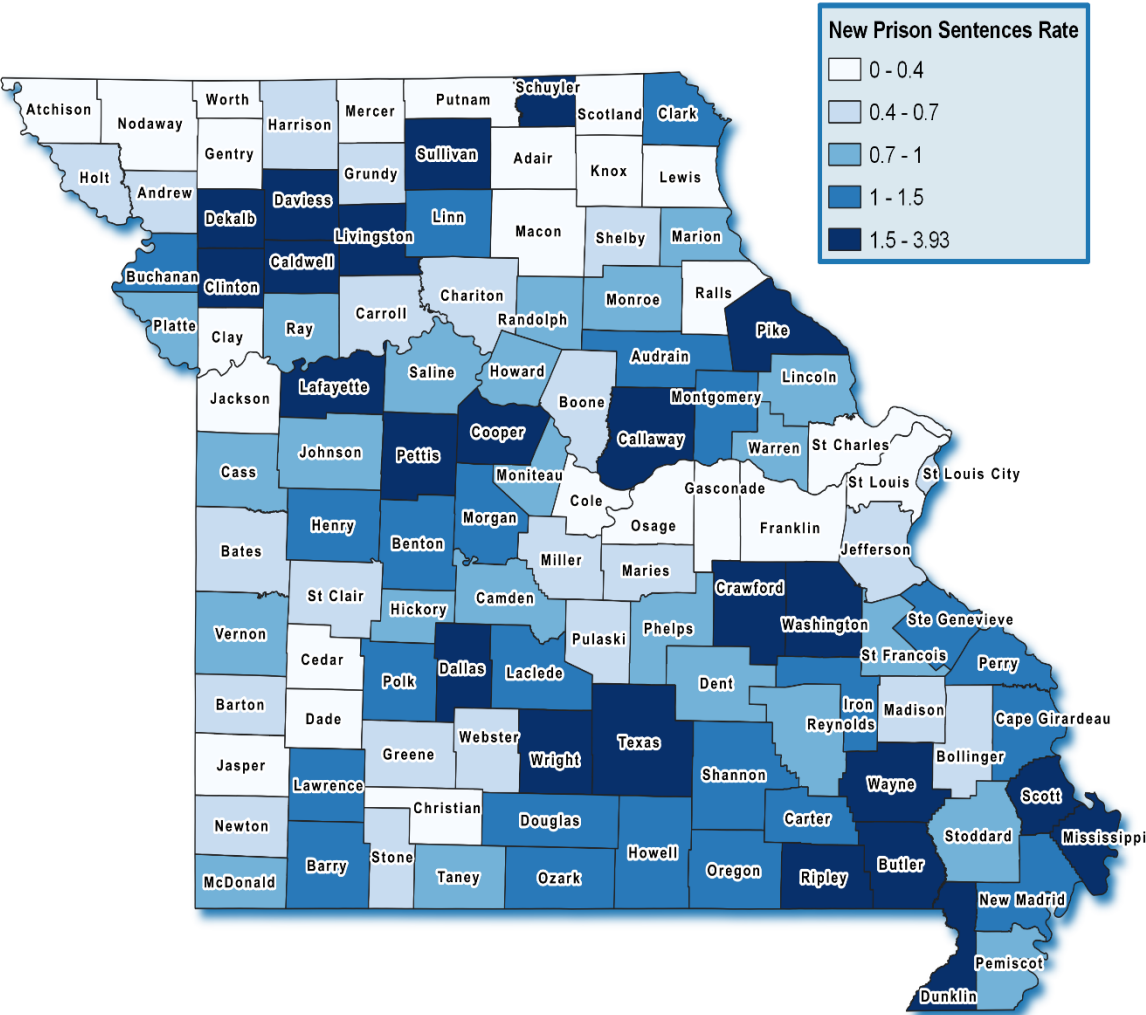
Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 4.10. Top Ten Offenses: Male New Admissions, FY2022

Rank	NCIC Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence	New 120 Day/LT Drug	Average Sentence
1	Assault	513	7.7	233	6.9
2	Burglary	254	6.8	112	7.6
3	Damage Property	176	5.1	76	5.8
4	Dangerous Drugs	796	6.0	512	7.1
5	Homicide	219	17.9	6	7.3
6	Sex Offenses	158	8.1	42	7.2
7	Sexual Assault / Rape	214	15.3	32	6.7
8	Stealing / Larceny	191	5.7	95	7.0
9	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	201	5.1	133	5.4
10	Weapons	155	6.7	49	7.1
	Total Top 10 Offenses	2,877	8.5	1,290	6.8
	Total All Other Offenses	893	6.4	506	6.1
	Total All Offenses	3,770	7.1	1,796	6.4

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Figure 4.1. FY 2022 Rate of New Prison Admissions per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



Average Sentence

Average sentences for new admissions include both new prison sentences (court commitments) and probation revocations. New admissions exclude offenders serving short sentences under 120-day and long-term drug sentences (559.115, RSMo or 217.202 RSMo). Life sentences are standardized at 30 years for the purpose of computing average sentence lengths.

New admissions since FY2013 are fairly evenly distributed each year between new court commitments and probation revocations. However, male admissions consistently include a greater number of new court commitments, while females incur more probation revocations (table 4.11). Average sentence length in the past ten years is stable. In general, average sentences for males are roughly 1.5 years longer than females for new court commitments, and half year longer than females for probation revocations.

Table 4.11. Number of Offenders and Average Sentence (in years) for New Term Sentences by Gender from FY2013 to FY2022

Admissions by Type	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
New Court Commitments	2,885	3,007	2,856	2,704	2,792	2,659	2,612	2,047	1,705	2,494
Female	262	292	318	299	344	302	284	223	186	270
Male	2,623	2,715	2,538	2,405	2,448	2,357	2,328	1,824	1,519	2,224
Probation Revocations	2,735	2,821	2,585	2,524	2,519	2,413	2,223	1,827	1,701	1,953
Female	459	528	496	485	516	497	476	373	356	393
Male	2,276	2,293	2,089	2,039	2,003	1,916	1,747	1,454	1,345	1,560
Total	5,620	5,828	5,441	5,228	5,311	5,072	4,835	3,874	3,406	4,447
Average Sentence (yrs)	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
New Court Commitments	8.4	8.3	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.1	8.6
Female	6.4	6.9	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.1	7.2	6.5	6.9
Male	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.8
Probation Revocations	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1
Female	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.1
Male	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.3
Total	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.4

5. Releases from Adult Institutions

While total releases from incarceration increased each year from FY 2017-19, they dropped significantly (27.0%) in FY2021 and continue to show a slight drop in FY2022 (table 5.1). Conditional releases, discharge releases, and other releases increased from FY2021 to FY2022.

Table 5.1. Number of Releases from an Institution by Release Type, FY2012 to FY2022

Releases from Prison											
Type of Releases	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Probation	4,440	4,578	5,035	5,108	5,097	5,090	5,110	4,485	3,494	2,224	2,594
Parole	11,659	11,799	12,079	11,611	10,869	11,583	12,319	13,466	12,721	9,490	8,787
Conditional Release	955	901	788	829	785	884	854	764	818	515	548
Other*	130	136	167	169	155	203	173	149	140	154	158
Discharge	1,607	1,593	1,596	1,512	1,562	1,539	1,431	1,297	917	830	870
Total Releases	18,791	19,007	19,665	19,229	18,468	19,299	19,887	20,161	18,090	13,213	12,957
Percent Increase		1.1%	3.5%	-2.2%	-4.0%	4.5%	3.0%	1.4%	-10.3%	-27.0%	-1.9%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Table 5.2. Number of Releases from the Female Prison Population by Release Type, FY2012 to FY2022

Female Releases											
Type of Releases	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Probation	811	943	1,153	1,196	1,279	1,305	1,326	1,187	877	530	668
Parole	1,634	1,720	1,748	1,771	1,767	2,030	2,177	2,347	2,072	1,517	1,390
Conditional Release	69	59	35	73	72	83	70	74	68	58	54
Other*	8	9	13	14	10	25	14	9	9	2	9
Discharge	137	133	127	121	155	130	130	111	67	63	69
Total Releases	2,659	2,864	3,076	3,175	3,283	3,573	3,717	3,728	3,093	2,170	2,190
Percent Increase		7.7%	7.4%	3.2%	3.4%	8.8%	4.0%	0.3%	-17.0%	-29.8%	0.9%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

There was a 0.9% increase in releases of females from adult institutions between FY2021 and FY2022 (table 5.2). The majority of the increase is shown in releases to probation (26%). Discharge releases and other releases also increased during FY2022. Parole, then probation, are still the leading release types for female offenders.

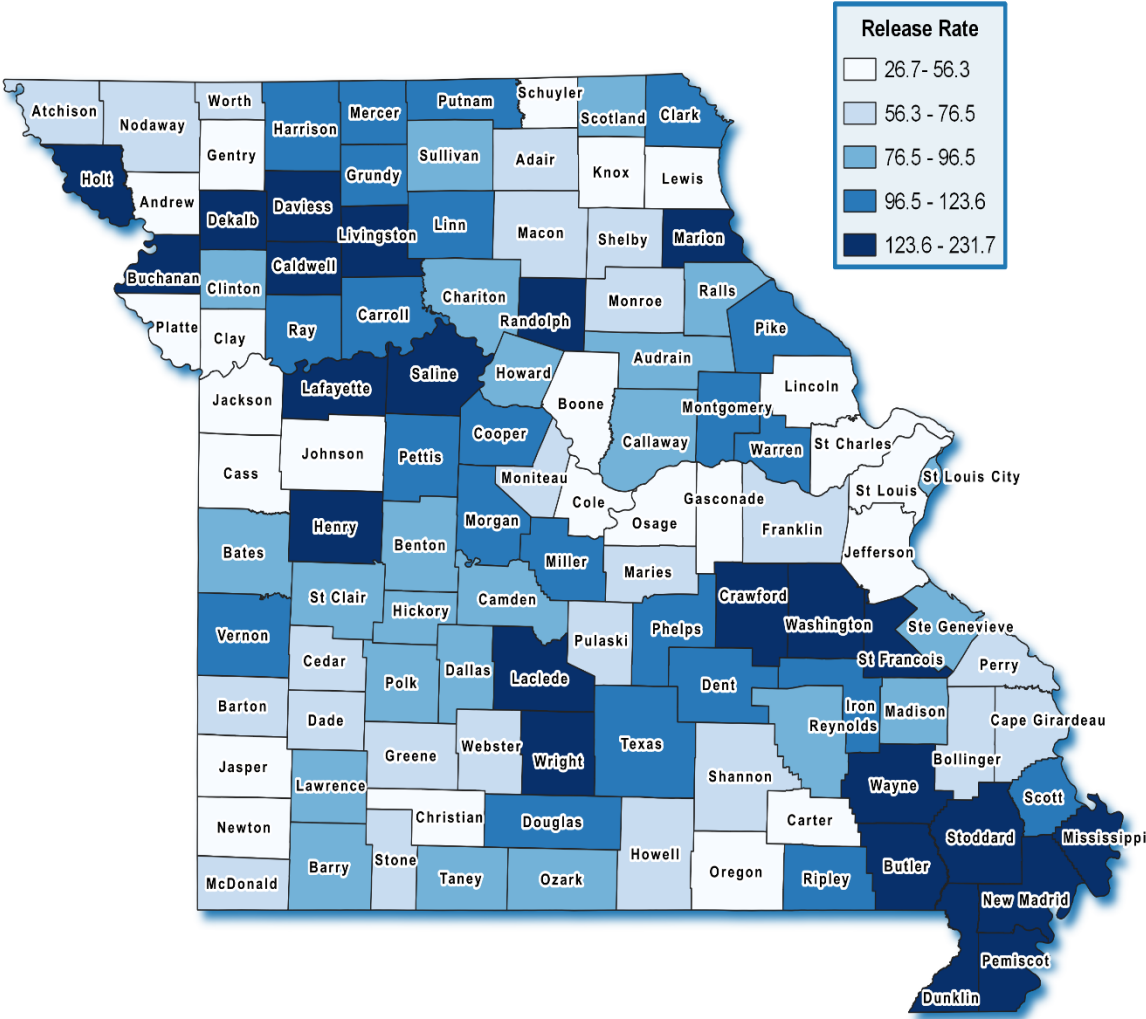
Table 5.3. Number of Releases from the Male Prison Population by Release Type, FY2012 to FY2022

Male Releases											
Type of Releases	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Probation	3,629	3,635	3,882	3,912	3,818	3,785	3,784	3,298	2,617	1,694	1,926
Parole	10,025	10,079	10,331	9,840	9,102	9,553	10,142	11,119	10,649	7,973	7,397
Conditional Release	886	842	753	756	713	801	784	690	750	457	494
Other*	122	127	154	155	145	178	159	140	131	152	149
Discharge	1,470	1,460	1,469	1,391	1,407	1,409	1,301	1,186	850	767	801
Total Releases	16,132	16,143	16,589	16,054	15,185	15,726	16,170	16,433	14,997	11,043	10,767
Percent Increase		0.1%	2.8%	-3.2%	-5.4%	3.6%	2.8%	1.6%	-8.7%	-26.4%	-2.5%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

The male incarcerated population continues to experience a decrease in the total number of releases, a 2.5 % decrease from FY2021 to FY2022 (table 5.3). However, probation releases (13.6%), conditional releases (8.1%), and discharges (4.4%) all show an increase from the prior year.

Figure 5.1. FY 2022 Releases from Adult Institutions per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



6. Time Served to First Release

All Releases

In this section, “release” is defined as an individual’s first release following the admission for a new commitment. Offenders convicted of offenses committed on or after August 28, 1994 are required to serve a minimum prison term (MPT) before first release if they have committed a dangerous felony (85% of sentence) or have prior incarcerations with the Missouri Department of Corrections (40% of sentence for one prior, 50% for two priors, and 80% for three or more prior on sentences listed in RSMo 558.019). Time served includes jail time which is credited towards total incarceration time upon entrance to the Department of Corrections.

Offenders, with a sex offense conviction under Chapter 566 RSMo, must complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP) before being eligible for a parole release. Offenders, with a chronic DWI sentence, must serve two years before parole eligibility per section 577.012.7(5), RSMo. First releases do not include the releases of offenders who are returned as parole violators or from a 120-day program.

Average time served as a percent of the sentence in FY2022 is 57%, slightly more than time served in FY2021 (table 6.1); the time served shows a gradual increase in the past ten years.

Table 6.1. Average Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge, FY2013 to FY2022

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2013	5,555	76.3	38.5	50.5%	83.3%	11.0%	5.6%
FY2014	5,543	79.0	39.8	50.4%	85.1%	10.1%	4.8%
FY2015	5,516	80.5	40.5	50.4%	85.4%	10.1%	4.5%
FY2016	5,072	80.2	40.4	50.3%	85.7%	9.6%	4.8%
FY2017	4,949	80.0	41.5	51.9%	83.9%	11.0%	5.2%
FY2018	4,829	81.1	42.8	52.8%	82.2%	12.4%	5.4%
FY2019	5,473	80.2	41.7	52.0%	86.4%	9.1%	4.5%
FY2020	6,724	85.2	44.6	52.4%	86.3%	8.9%	4.8%
FY2021	3,693	91.1	48.7	53.5%	87.1%	8.1%	4.8%
FY2022	3,849	96.6	55.0	57.0%	85.5%	8.9%	5.7%

Offense Group and Felony Class Release

During the ten-year span FY2013 to FY2022, the longest average aggregate sentence (179.9 months) for class A, B and C Violent felonies occurs in FY2021 and the greatest actual time served (139.9 months) occurs in FY2021 (table 6.2).

Table 6.2. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge FY2013 to FY2022

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2013	624	159.0	113.0	71.1%	79.5%	12.7%	7.9%
FY2014	662	163.1	118.0	72.3%	78.2%	13.3%	8.5%
FY2015	705	157.9	113.9	72.1%	81.0%	11.2%	7.8%
FY2016	636	156.4	114.2	73.1%	82.9%	9.6%	7.5%
FY2017	575	157.7	122.1	77.4%	79.7%	13.4%	7.0%
FY2018	553	163.3	124.9	76.5%	79.2%	11.0%	9.8%
FY2019	644	159.1	123.1	77.4%	81.2%	9.3%	9.5%
FY2020	835	154.4	117.7	76.2%	82.9%	8.0%	9.1%
FY2021	524	179.9	139.9	77.8%	84.0%	7.4%	8.6%
FY2022	656	172.8	136.2	78.8%	84.3%	7.9%	7.8%

For class D and E violent felonies, not only are aggregate sentence length and time served less than class A, B and C felonies, but the percent of sentence served is less also (table 6.3). All three measures (aggregate sentence, time served, and percent of time served) trend upward over the last ten years.

Table 6.3. Time Served to First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class D and E Violent Felony Offenders Released FY2013 to FY2022

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2013	468	65.5	35.3	53.9%	77.1%	19.9%	3.0%
FY2014	497	66.7	34.9	52.4%	79.3%	18.9%	1.8%
FY2015	457	66.4	33.6	50.6%	79.6%	17.3%	3.1%
FY2016	376	69.5	36.5	52.5%	76.9%	19.7%	3.5%
FY2017	446	68.1	36.1	53.0%	77.1%	21.1%	1.8%
FY2018	432	64.2	35.7	55.5%	70.6%	26.4%	3.0%
FY2019	479	66.6	35.9	53.9%	80.0%	17.1%	2.9%
FY2020	684	66.9	35.0	52.3%	83.2%	13.7%	3.1%
FY2021	361	67.6	35.7	52.8%	85.3%	11.9%	2.8%
FY2022	455	70.8	38.9	54.9%	76.5%	20.9%	2.6%

Over the last ten years, aggregate sentence length for class A, B and C sex/child abuse offenses are lesser than for class A, B and C violent offenses. The average percent of sentence served is greater for sex/child abuse offenses than violent offenses, thus making the average time served somewhat identical for both offense groups for class A, B and C felonies (tables 6.2 and 6.4).

Table 6.4. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class A, B and C Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders from FY2013 to FY2022

Time Served, First Release, A, B and C Sex and Child Abuse Offenses							
FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2013	245	142.3	114.4	80.4%	28.2%	31.0%	40.8%
FY2014	268	137.6	104.2	75.7%	32.5%	32.8%	34.7%
FY2015	278	144.8	111.8	77.2%	36.0%	39.2%	24.8%
FY2016	255	143.6	111.1	77.4%	38.0%	34.5%	27.5%
FY2017	250	149.2	117.9	79.0%	32.0%	28.0%	40.0%
FY2018	259	148.4	117.3	79.1%	32.4%	33.6%	34.0%
FY2019	233	154.3	120.7	78.2%	34.3%	32.6%	33.0%
FY2020	399	159.3	126.4	79.4%	45.1%	23.3%	31.6%
FY2021	219	150.9	118.8	78.7%	47.0%	19.2%	33.8%
FY2022	331	170.1	127.5	74.9%	57.4%	16.0%	26.6%

Data from FY2013 to FY2022 show the average aggregate sentence length for class D and E sex/child abuse offenses are longer than class D and E violent offenses; similarly, time served are also longer (table 6.5). The average percent of sentence served is greater for class A, B and C sex/child abuse offenses than for class D and E violent offenses during the ten-year span.

Table 6.5. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class D and E Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders Released FY2013 to FY2022

Time Served, First Release, D, and E Sex and Child Abuse Offenses							
FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2013	282	66.1	47.7	72.2%	36.5%	33.7%	29.8%
FY2014	220	67.0	46.9	70.0%	40.0%	32.7%	27.3%
FY2015	263	70.3	48.1	68.4%	42.6%	32.3%	25.1%
FY2016	205	66.0	45.2	68.4%	45.4%	28.8%	25.9%
FY2017	196	71.7	48.5	67.7%	40.8%	39.8%	19.4%
FY2018	190	67.0	44.9	67.1%	43.2%	38.9%	17.9%
FY2019	196	73.6	48.8	66.2%	50.5%	29.1%	20.4%
FY2020	254	75.4	47.8	63.4%	55.5%	29.1%	15.4%
FY2021	171	73.1	45.3	61.9%	55.6%	28.1%	16.4%
FY2022	171	77.6	50.3	64.8%	53.8%	22.2%	24.0%

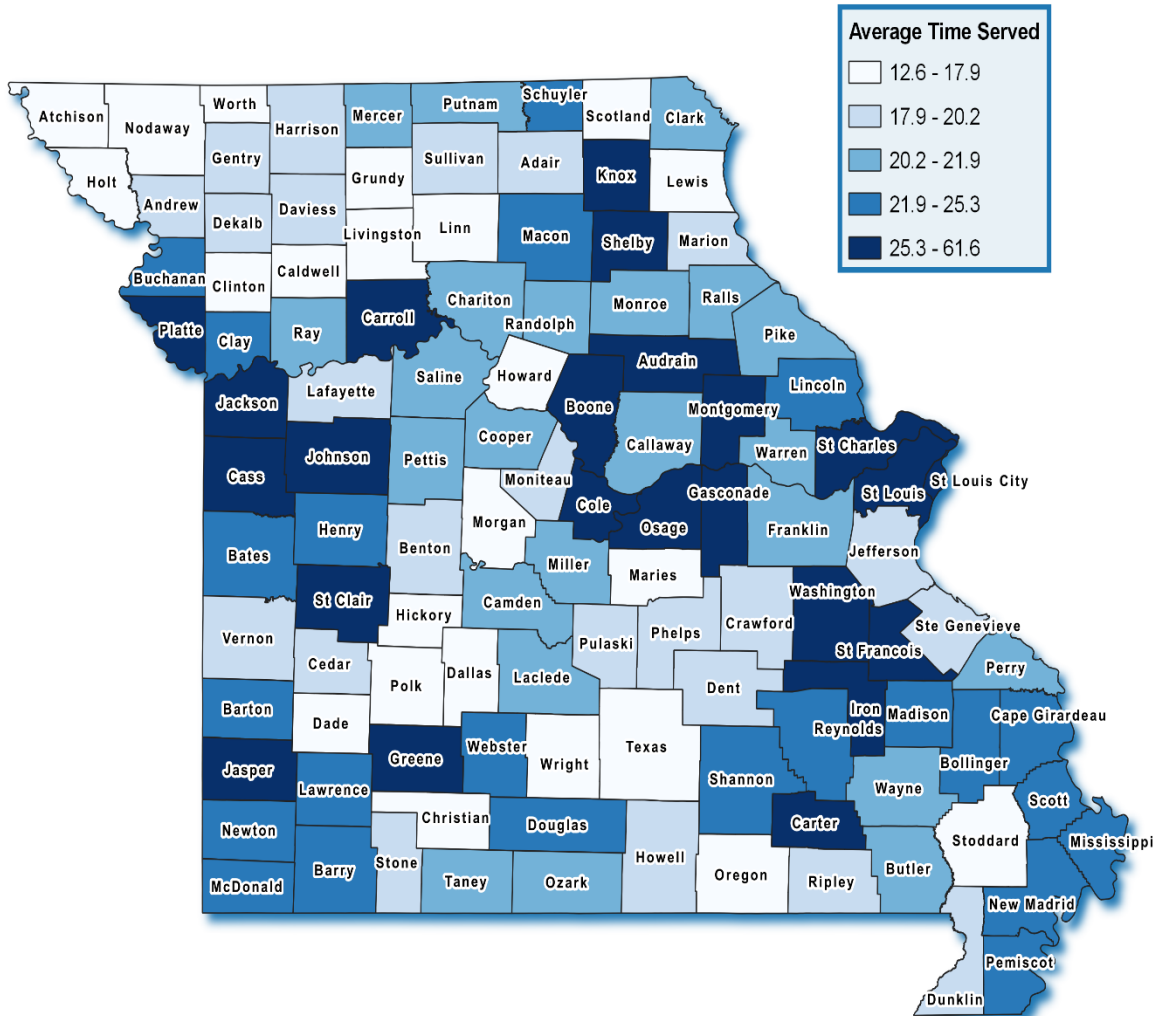
Table 6.6. Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by NCIC Offense Category for Female Offenders First Released in FY2022

Rank	NCIC Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	Dangerous Drugs	238	66	15	23.1%	236	2	0
2	Assault	30	89	67	75.1%	23	7	0
3	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	30	54	24	44.2%	26	4	0
4	Stealing / Larceny	26	67	17	25.6%	26	0	0
5	Burglary	24	64	20	31.3%	22	2	0
6	Family Offenses	24	88	43	48.2%	20	3	1
7	Homicide	23	167	133	79.7%	15	7	1
8	Robbery	21	112	81	71.9%	20	1	0
9	Damage Property	19	60	17	28.0%	18	1	0
10	Forgery / Counterfeiting	19	63	14	22.1%	19	0	0
	Total Top 10 Offense First Releases	454	83	43	51.8%	425	27	2
	Total All Other Offense First Releases	60	68	36	52.6%	53	4	3
	Total All Offense First Releases	514	75	39	52.2%	478	31	5

Table 6.7. Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by NCIC Offense Category for Male Offenders First Released in FY2022

Rank	NCIC Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	Dangerous Drugs	699	77.2	22.9	29.7%	681	17	1
2	Assault	469	95.7	64.8	67.8%	382	63	24
3	Robbery	287	144.7	105.7	73.1%	253	16	18
4	Sexual Assault / Rape	272	171.4	133.7	78.0%	137	42	93
5	Burglary	219	87.2	36.3	41.6%	197	18	4
6	Weapons	201	87.5	46.9	53.6%	175	19	7
7	Homicide	168	224.3	188.4	84.0%	123	35	10
8	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	166	58.7	27.6	47.1%	151	10	5
9	Damage Property	163	65.0	22.4	34.4%	150	13	-
10	Sex Offenses	145	89.5	57.1	63.9%	95	20	30
	Total Top 10 Offense First Releases	2,789	110.1	70.6	64.1%	2,344	253	192
	Total All Other Offense First Releases	546	80.2	42.3	52.7%	468	57	21
	Total All Offense First Releases	3,335	91.3	52.8	57.8%	2,812	310	213

Figure 6.1. FY Average Time Served by FY 2022 First Releases from Adult Institutions per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



7. Sex and Child Abuse Offender Population

The sex offender population comprises offenders with a conviction of an offense under Chapter 566 (Sexual Offenses), failure to comply with the sex offender registration laws under Chapter 589 (Crime Prevention), or conviction of a child abuse offense under Chapter 568 (Offenses Against the Family) in the Missouri Revised Statutes. Failure to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP) requires offenders to serve the remainder of their sentence.

The FY2022 sex/child abuse population comprises 4,250 offenders, 18% of the total incarcerated population. Males comprise the vast majority of offenders (98%). White offenders constitute 70% of males and 83% of females among this sub-population. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of male offenders in this offense group are currently between age 30 and 59 years of age, evenly distributed among the five-year age groups within that range. Female offenders tend to be younger with 83% between ages of 25 to 49 years.

Table 7.1. Institutional Population of Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Gender and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2022

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	1	11	12	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	18	1,092	1,110	12.2%	25.8%	25.3%
Hispanic	5	118	123	3.4%	2.8%	2.8%
Native American	0	17	17	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Unknown	0	15	15	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%
White	123	2,984	3,107	83.7%	70.4%	70.9%
Total	147	4,237	4,384	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7.2. Institutional Population of Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Age Group, June 30, 2022

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 17 To 19	0	2	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 20 To 24	8	154	162	5.4%	3.6%	3.7%
Age 25 To 29	26	363	389	17.7%	8.6%	8.9%
Age 30 To 34	38	460	498	25.9%	10.9%	11.4%
Age 35 To 39	22	521	543	15.0%	12.3%	12.4%
Age 40 To 44	23	550	573	15.6%	13.0%	13.1%
Age 45 To 49	17	467	484	11.6%	11.0%	11.0%
Age 50 To 54	7	460	467	4.8%	10.9%	10.7%
Age 55 To 59	4	460	464	2.7%	10.9%	10.6%
Age 60 To 64	2	386	388	1.4%	9.1%	8.9%
Age 65 To 69	0	226	226	0.0%	5.3%	5.2%
Age 70 And Over	0	188	188	0.0%	4.4%	4.3%
Total	147	4,237	4,384	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sex Offender Classification

Assessments are conducted to classify an offender's health needs and skill levels. Some offenders may be 'unclassified' which includes recently admitted offenders who have not completed the classification process and offenders sentenced to 120-day programs. Statutory law requires offenders admitted under a 120-day program to be released within 120 days of admission after assessment. Therefore, 120-day offenders do not receive a full classification upon admission due to the expected short prison stay.

As of June 30, 2022, seventy-five percent (74%) of sex offenders report a HSD/HSE education level with 79% of offenders classified as being at least semi-skilled; these percentages are higher than all incarcerated offenders. A greater percent of females than males are classified as possessing the highest level of vocational readiness (39% vs 22%, respectively). Yet, a larger percent of women are 'unskilled' compared to men (17% vs 15%, respectively).

Table 7.3. Sex and Child Abuse offenders by Classification Level for Education, Vocational Skills, and Mental Health Assessments as of June 30, 2022

Educational Attainment	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
HSD/GED	111	3,059	3,170	75.5%	73.6%	73.7%
9-12th Grade	6	207	213	4.1%	5.0%	4.9%
6-8th Grade	14	321	335	9.5%	7.7%	7.8%
4-5th Grade	10	267	277	6.8%	6.4%	6.4%
0-3rd Grade	6	303	309	4.1%	7.3%	7.2%
Unclassified	0	80	80			
Total	147	4,237	4,384	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Vocational Readiness

Trained & Skilled	53	925	978	36.1%	22.3%	22.7%
Skilled	45	1,214	1,259	30.6%	29.2%	29.3%
Semi-skilled	21	1,136	1,157	14.3%	27.3%	26.9%
Unskilled	26	612	638	17.7%	14.7%	14.8%
No Skills or Training	2	270	272	1.4%	6.5%	6.3%
Unclassified	0	80	80			
Total	147	4,237	4,384	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Mental Health Problems

No Mental Health Problems	23	2,005	2,028	15.6%	48.2%	47.1%
Mild Impairment	50	1,262	1,312	34.0%	30.4%	30.5%
Clinic Care/Medication	74	832	906	50.3%	20.0%	21.1%
Serious Functional Impairment	0	51	51	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Severe Functional Impairment	0	7	7	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Unclassified	0	80	80			
Total	147	4,237	4,384	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

The percent of incarcerated sex/child abuse offenders with none or mild mental health scores is on par with the general institutional population (78% vs 77%, respectively). A greater percent of males than females are classified as having ‘no mental health problems.’ The percentage of females needing clinic care or medication is double the percent of males.

Sex offenders can be housed no lower than C-2 (medium) custody level until they have completed MOSOP. Thus 93% of sex/child abuse offenders are classified as C-2 and C-5 (i.e., medium or maximum security). A large disparity exists between male and female offenders; 94% of male offenders are medium to maximum custody while these custody levels contain only 73% of the female sex/child abuse offenders.

Table 7.4. Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse Offender Population by Custody Level on June 30, 2022

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
C-1	56	241	297	38.1%	5.8%	6.9%
C-2	66	2,326	2,392	44.9%	56.0%	55.6%
C-5	25	1,590	1,615	17.0%	38.2%	37.5%
Unclassified	-	80	80			
Total	147	4,237	4,384	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Comparison of the current year sex/child abuse offender population to that of FY2017 is only valid for large population groups; therefore, comparisons are limited to black, Hispanic, and white males and also white females. Data show no significant change among black and white males; Hispanic male offenders exhibit an increase of 8%. The white female offender population decreased (37%) in the comparison of FY2017 to FY2022.

Table 7.5. Five-year Comparison of Institutional Population of Sex/Child Abuse Offenders by Race/Ethnicity, FY2017 and the FY2022 Cohort

Race/Ethnicity	FY2017			FY2022			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	1	9	10	1	11	12	0.0%	22.2%	20.0%
Black	15	1,266	1,281	18	1,092	1,110	20.0%	-13.7%	-13.3%
Hispanic	3	108	111	5	118	123	66.7%	9.3%	10.8%
Native American	1	12	13	-	17	17	-100.0%	41.7%	30.8%
Unknown	0	4	4	0	15	15	0.0%	275.0%	275.0%
White	147	3,322	3,469	123	2,984	3,107	-16.3%	-10.2%	-10.4%
Total	167	4,721	4,888	147	4,237	4,384	-12.0%	-10.3%	-10.3%

Figure 7.1. Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse Offenders on June 30, 2022, per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County

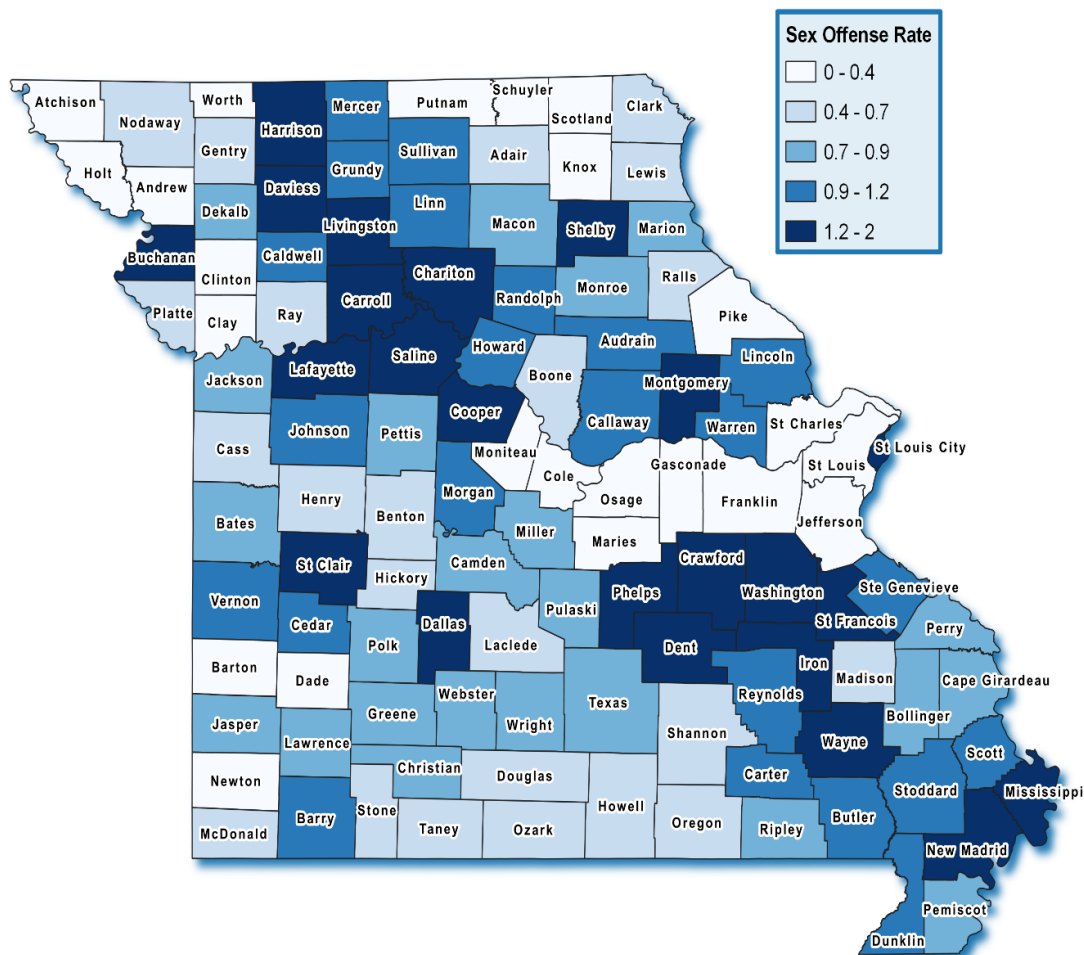


Table 7.6. Top Twenty Sex and Child Abuse Offenses for Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2022

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY 1ST DEGREE - DEVIA	595	20.0	13.6%
2	566.062-002	STATUTORY SODOMY 1ST DEGREE - DEVIA	351	20.0	8.0%
3	566.067-003	CHILD MOLESTATION 1ST DEGREE	305	13.0	7.0%
4	566.032-001	STATUTORY RAPE 1ST DEGREE - SEXUAL	212	20.0	4.8%
5	566.030-997	FORCIBLE RAPE - SEXUAL INTERCOURSE	161	25.0	3.7%
6	566.030-996	FORCIBLE RAPE OR ATTEMPTED FORCIBLE	149	29.0	3.4%
7	566.032-002	STATUTORY RAPE 1ST DEGREE - SEXUAL	112	21.0	2.6%
8	566.062-003	STATUTORY SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED STATU	107	19.0	2.4%
9	566.062-999	STATUTORY SODOMY 1ST DEGREE	102	27.0	2.3%
10	566.030-993	FORCIBLE RAPE	92	28.0	2.1%
11	566.068-001	CHILD MOLESTATION - 2ND DEGREE -CHI	87	11.0	2.0%
12	566.060-993	FORCIBLE SODOMY - DEVIATE SEXUAL IN	86	24.0	2.0%
13	566.034-001	STATUTORY RAPE - 2ND DEGREE	84	7.0	1.9%
14	566.030-001	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGREE	82	19.0	1.9%
15	573.037-001	POSSESSION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY - 2	79	12.0	1.8%
16	566.064-001	STATUTORY SODOMY 2ND DEGREE	78	13.0	1.8%
17	566.034-001	STATUTORY RAPE 2ND DEGREE	76	11.0	1.7%
18	566.060-001	SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED SODOMY - 1ST DE	71	17.0	1.6%
19	566.032-999	STATUTORY RAPE-1ST DEGREE	61	28.0	1.4%
20	566.069-002	CHILD MOLESTATION - 3RD DEGREE - CH	54	9.0	1.2%
Total Top 20 Offenses			2,944	19.2	67.2%
Total All Other Offenses			1,356	17.1	30.9%
Total All Offenses			4,384	18.2	98.1%

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Admissions

Total admissions for sex/child abuse offenses in FY2022 show a half of a percent increase from the previous year, but a 12% decline from ten years ago. Year-by-year differences in the percent of sex/child abuse offenses vary during the last 10 years. New admissions continue to account for two-thirds of all admissions for these offenses, which is higher than the general population rate of 44%. From FY2012- FY2022, new prison sentences are the greatest source for admissions.

Table 7.7. Sex and Child Abuse Offenses by Type of Admission to an Adult Institution, FY2013 to FY2022

Type of Admission	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
New Admissions	635	630	633	623	615	683	619	531	417	572
New Prison Sentences	155	145	147	168	155	182	143	116	92	125
Sex Offender Assessment Unit	480	485	486	455	460	501	476	415	325	447
Returns from Supervision	280	286	299	267	258	261	198	196	216	199
Law Violations	64	71	78	79	76	63	62	63	65	67
Technical Violations	216	215	221	188	182	198	136	133	151	132
All Admissions	915	916	932	890	873	944	817	727	633	771
Percent Change		0.1%	1.7%	-4.5%	-1.9%	8.1%	-13.5%	-11.0%	-12.9%	21.8%

Releases

Sex and child abuse offender releases in FY2022 decrease by 50.6% from the prior year. The greatest number of releases each year is releases to parole, followed by conditional releases (table 7.8).

Releases to probation are for offenders stipulated by the court to the Sex Offender Assessment Unit and assessed as suitable for probation.

Table 7.8. Number of Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Release Type, FY2013 to FY2022

Type of Release	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Probations	32	39	57	28	35	69	42	41	60	33
Paroles	87	84	211	96	99	196	102	111	234	112
Conditional Releases	52	48	101	61	56	99	56	49	104	62
Other*	14	4	15	12	14	16	7	10	20	9
Discharges	93	54	155	83	67	124	69	75	122	51
Total Releases	278	229	539	280	271	504	276	286	540	267
Percent Increase		-17.6%	135.4%	-48.1%	-3.2%	86.0%	-45.2%	3.6%	88.8%	-50.6%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Time Served to First Release

Incarcerated offenders, convicted of a sex offense as defined in 589.015, RSMo, are required to complete the MOSOP before being eligible for parole. Failure to complete the program requires the offender to serve the complete sentence incarcerated.

Examination of the last ten years shows that since FY2013 the aggregate sentence length rises. Releases during FY2022 have the highest aggregate sentence length of 138.3 months. The percent of time served remains fairly consistent with a range from 73-76%. The largest release types in FY2022 are for parole, then discharge, and least for conditional or administrative.

Table 7.9. Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release for Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Release Type, FY2013 to FY2022

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2013	585	95.0	72.4	76.2%	37.4%	30.9%	31.6%
FY2014	544	99.2	72.4	73.0%	40.4%	31.3%	28.3%
FY2015	581	102.7	75.6	73.6%	43.7%	33.0%	23.2%
FY2016	500	102.6	75.9	73.9%	44.6%	30.4%	25.0%
FY2017	485	108.6	81.9	75.3%	39.2%	31.8%	29.1%
FY2018	486	107.5	81.0	75.4%	40.9%	33.1%	25.9%
FY2019	445	113.0	84.3	74.6%	44.7%	28.5%	26.7%
FY2020	696	120.7	90.3	74.8%	52.0%	24.0%	24.0%
FY2021	390	113.4	83.7	73.8%	53.3%	21.3%	25.4%
FY2022	485	138.3	101.7	73.6%	55.9%	17.5%	26.6%

8. Murder 1st Degree & Capital Punishment

Execution is an authorized punishment for offenders convicted of Murder 1st degree. Offenders not sentenced to death must serve life without parole. Although the new capital punishment law became effective in Missouri on May 26, 1977, the first execution in Missouri, following the US Supreme Court decision authorizing the legality of capital punishment statutes, took place in 1989. During the last 20 years (July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2022), thirty-seven executions occurred. Two executions occurred in FY2022.

The statistics in table 8.1 count offenders with a conviction of Murder 1st degree for an offense committed after October 1984 or a conviction for capital murder prior to October 1984 as equivalent offenses. Prior to October 1984, Murder 1st degree allowed parole. Re-sentencing and commutation of the death penalty are not included in the charts.

Data from FY2022 shows 19 offenders awaiting execution and 25 admitted with a sentence of life without parole. In FY2022, no offender entered incarceration with a death sentence. Since first enactment of the law, admissions on death sentences have been between zero and three offenders per year. The number of persons with life without parole admissions varies, ranging from 15 to 44 offenders per year during the last 20 years.

Table 8.1. Sentence for Murder 1st Degree, Executions and Sentence Outcome, FY2003 to FY2022

Year	Awaiting Execution	Executed	Admissions to Prison			
			Life NP	Death	Total	Pct Death
FY2003	56	3	41	3	44	6.8%
FY2004	43	2	29	1	30	3.3%
FY2005	46	3	32	3	35	8.6%
FY2006	43	2	40	0	40	0.0%
FY2007	44	0	27	1	28	3.6%
FY2008	46	0	20	3	23	13.0%
FY2009	49	1	35	1	36	2.8%
FY2010	48	0	35	1	36	2.8%
FY2011	46	1	33	1	34	2.9%
FY2012	47	0	25	1	26	3.8%
FY2013	47	0	36	0	36	0.0%
FY2014	41	8	31	2	33	6.1%
FY2015	31	9	40	0	40	0.0%
FY2016	26	3	15	0	15	0.0%
FY2017	25	1	19	0	19	0.0%
FY2018	25	0	28	2	30	6.7%
FY2019	23	0	38	0	38	0.0%
FY2020	21	2	22	0	22	0.0%
FY2021	20	0	17	0	17	0.0%
FY2022	19	2	25	0	25	0.0%
TOTAL		37	588	19	607	3.1%

Admissions to prison on sentence to life without parole for Murder 1st degree have varied over the years. Both sentences of life without parole and death sentences have decreased somewhat over time since FY2003 (figure 8.1). From FY2003 to FY2021, black offenders have received 52% of Murder 1st degree sentences; at the same time, black offenders receive a lower percentage of the death sentences than white offenders, 21% and 79%, respectively (see table 8.2).

Figure 8.1. Twenty-year Trends in Murder 1st Degree by Sentence Type, FY2003 to FY2022

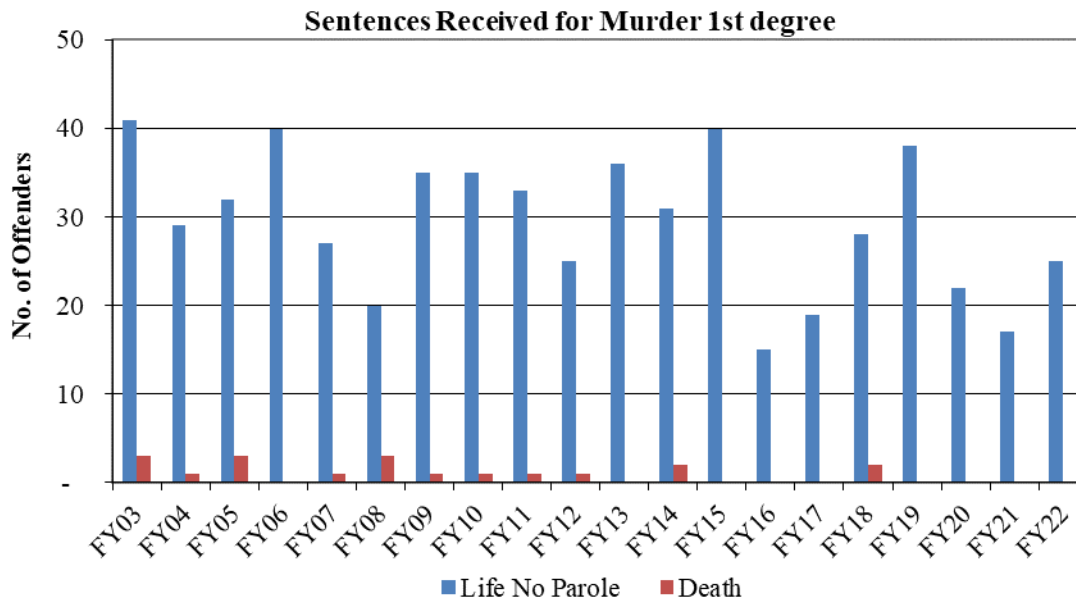


Table 8.2. Twenty-year Total for Murder 1st Degree, by Race/Ethnicity and by Sentence Type, FY2003 to FY2022

Race/Ethnicity	Offenders Sentenced for Murder 1st Degree				Executed
	Life NP	Death	Total	Pct Death	
Asian	3	0	3	0.0%	0
Black	312	4	316	1.3%	14
Hispanic	13	0	13	0.0%	0
Native American	5	0	5	0.0%	0
Unknown	1	0	1	0.0%	0
White	254	15	269	5.6%	23
Total	588	19	607	3.1%	37

9. Supervised Population

Probation and Parole statistics include Missouri field supervised offenders, interstate offenders and offenders supervised in community release centers and transition centers.

Demographics

The supervised population as of June 30, 2022, is slightly more than double the institutional population (53,147 vs 23,498, respectively) (tables 9.1 and 1.1). The male supervised population is almost 2 times larger than the institutional male population; the number of females on supervision is slightly more than 6 times greater than the incarcerated female population. This leads to a ratio of one female for every ten males in prison, but one female to every three males on supervision.

Supervised black and white females are represented in percentages similar to the respective percentages of the incarcerated population (tables 9.1 and 1.1). For the supervised male population; however, the percent of white males is higher and the percent of black males is lower than in the incarcerated population. In comparing the parole and probation population, the percent of white females is similar for parole and probation with the percent for parole being slightly higher. This is not true in comparing male parolees and probationers. White males occur as a lower percentage of male parolees (70.6%) than white male probationers (76.2%). For black males, the reverse occurs with a greater percent of parolees (27.2%) than probationers (20.7%) (table 9.1).

Table 9.1. Supervised Population by Gender and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2022

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole						
Asian	4	29	33	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	238	3,585	3,823	9.1%	27.2%	24.2%
Hispanic	67	208	275	2.6%	1.6%	1.7%
Native American	25	29	54	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Unknown	1	20	21	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
White	2,280	9,311	11,591	87.2%	70.6%	73.4%
Total	2,615	13,182	15,797	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation						
Asian	32	107	139	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Black	1,337	5,486	6,823	12.3%	20.7%	18.3%
Hispanic	189	508	697	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%
Native American	47	80	127	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	40	116	156	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
White	9,193	20,215	29,408	84.8%	76.2%	78.7%
Total	10,838	26,512	37,350	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Supervision						
Asian	36	136	172	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	1,575	9,071	10,646	11.7%	22.9%	20.0%
Hispanic	256	716	972	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%
Native American	72	109	181	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	41	136	177	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
White	11,473	29,526	40,999	85.3%	74.4%	77.1%
Total	13,453	39,694	53,147	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 9.2 presents current age data on the offenders under field supervision. Female parolees have a similar age distribution as the incarcerated population; however, male parolees, for most age groups, have a higher count for the institutional population. (tables 9.2 and 1.2). When comparing all age groups, the total count for the probation population is lower in the younger age groups (ages 16-24) when compared to the incarcerated population. However, the trend shifts and the probation population is higher for the age groups 25-70 and over when compared to the institutional population.

Table 9.2. Supervised Population by Gender and Current Age on June 30, 2022

	Current Age	Count			Percent		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Age 16	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 18 To 19	0	10	10	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	Age 20 To 24	71	526	597	2.7%	4.0%	3.8%
	Age 25 To 29	334	1,520	1,854	12.8%	11.5%	11.7%
	Age 30 To 34	557	2,320	2,877	21.3%	17.6%	18.2%
	Age 35 To 39	622	2,216	2,838	23.8%	16.8%	18.0%
	Age 40 To 44	435	1,986	2,421	16.6%	15.1%	15.3%
	Age 45 To 49	257	1,401	1,658	9.8%	10.6%	10.5%
	Age 50 To 54	150	1,142	1,292	5.7%	8.7%	8.2%
	Age 55 To 59	109	854	963	4.2%	6.5%	6.1%
	Age 60 To 64	56	659	715	2.1%	5.0%	4.5%
	Age 65 To 69	15	314	329	0.6%	2.4%	2.1%
	Age 70 And Over	9	234	243	0.3%	1.8%	1.5%
	Total	2,615	13,182	15,797	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Age 16	0	2	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	0	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 18 To 19	46	254	300	0.4%	1.0%	0.8%
	Age 20 To 24	964	2,885	3,849	8.9%	10.9%	10.3%
	Age 25 To 29	1,568	3,850	5,418	14.5%	14.5%	14.5%
	Age 30 To 34	2,149	4,458	6,607	19.8%	16.8%	17.7%
	Age 35 To 39	1,971	4,119	6,090	18.2%	15.5%	16.3%
	Age 40 To 44	1,615	3,590	5,205	14.9%	13.5%	13.9%
	Age 45 To 49	977	2,389	3,366	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%
	Age 50 To 54	698	1,906	2,604	6.4%	7.2%	7.0%
	Age 55 To 59	485	1,477	1,962	4.5%	5.6%	5.3%
	Age 60 To 64	245	958	1,203	2.3%	3.6%	3.2%
	Age 65 To 69	92	406	498	0.8%	1.5%	1.3%
	Age 70 And Over	28	217	245	0.3%	0.8%	0.7%
	Total	10,838	26,512	37,350	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Supervision Assessment (Risk and Need)

During the first 120 days of field supervision, the offender is in the initial assessment phase. At the end of that period, the supervision level depends on the Ohio Risk Assessment System Community Supervision Tool (CST). This tool provides an overall risk level and also identifies areas of need that are based on a series of domains. Supervision is based on the established risk level and case planning is done to address individual needs. Reassessments are completed yearly on those scoring higher than low on the CST or as needed based on prosocial or antisocial behaviors. The Low/Moderate Risk level for females and the Moderate risk level for males represents the highest percentage of the field population (36.7% and 45.4% respectively).

Table 9.3. Risk Assessment of Supervised Offenders by Gender on June 30, 2022

Female Supervised Offenders					Male Supervised Offenders				
	Probation		Parole			Probation		Parole	
Overall Risk	Count	%	Count	%	Overall Risk	Count	%	Count	%
Low	4,241	39.1%	883	33.8%	Low	10,302	38.9%	3,729	28.3%
Low/Moderate	2,897	26.7%	959	36.7%	Moderate	9,436	35.6%	5,981	45.4%
Moderate	1,098	10.1%	460	17.6%	High	1,755	6.6%	1,562	11.8%
High	186	1.7%	83	3.2%	Very High	85	0.3%	102	0.8%
Not Assessed	2,416	22.3%	230	8.8%	Not Assessed	4,934	18.6%	1,808	13.7%
Total	10,838		2,615		Total	26,512		13,182	
Criminal History Domain					Criminal History Domain				
Low	6,401	76.1%	873	36.6%	Low	12,697	58.9%	2,906	25.6%
Medium	1,876	22.3%	1,343	56.4%	Medium	7,486	34.7%	6,509	57.3%
High	139	1.7%	166	7.0%	High	1,381	6.4%	1,953	17.2%
Education, Employment, and Financial					Education, Employment, and Financial				
Low	2,070	24.6%	477	20.0%	Low	6,566	30.4%	2,274	20.0%
Medium	4,972	59.1%	1,438	60.4%	Medium	12,146	56.3%	6,935	61.0%
High	1,374	16.3%	467	19.6%	High	2,852	13.2%	2,159	19.0%
Family and Social Support Domain					Family and Social Support Domain				
Low	4,316	51.3%	1,357	57.0%	Low	12,082	56.0%	6,843	60.2%
Medium	3,358	39.9%	845	35.5%	Medium	8,248	38.2%	3,909	34.4%
High	742	8.8%	180	7.6%	High	1,234	5.7%	616	5.4%
Neighborhood Problems Domain					Neighborhood Problems Domain				
Low	4,702	55.9%	1,349	56.6%	Low	12,641	58.6%	6,130	53.9%
Medium	1,646	19.6%	442	18.6%	Medium	4,065	18.9%	2,124	18.7%
High	2,068	24.6%	591	24.8%	High	4,858	22.5%	3,114	27.4%
Substance Use					Substance Use				
Low	2,517	29.9%	575	24.1%	Low	7,927	36.8%	3,990	35.1%
Medium	4,763	56.6%	1,493	62.7%	Medium	11,227	52.1%	6,228	54.8%
High	1,136	13.5%	314	13.2%	High	2,410	11.2%	1,150	10.1%
Peer Associations Domain					Peer Associations Domain				
Low	3,559	42.3%	940	39.5%	Low	10,659	49.4%	5,112	45%
Medium	4,182	49.7%	1,245	52.3%	Medium	9,723	45.1%	5,448	48%
High	675	8.0%	197	8.3%	High	1,182	5.5%	808	7%
Criminal Attitudes and Behavioral Patterns					Criminal Attitudes and Behavioral Patterns				
Low	5,835	69.3%	1,703	71.5%	Low	13,521	62.7%	7,215	63.5%
Medium	2,516	29.9%	661	27.7%	Medium	7,850	36.4%	4,027	35.4%
High	65	0.8%	18	0.8%	High	193	0.9%	126	1.1%

10.Sentencing – Supervised Population

Map 10.1. Offenders on Parole Supervision on June 30, 2022, per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County

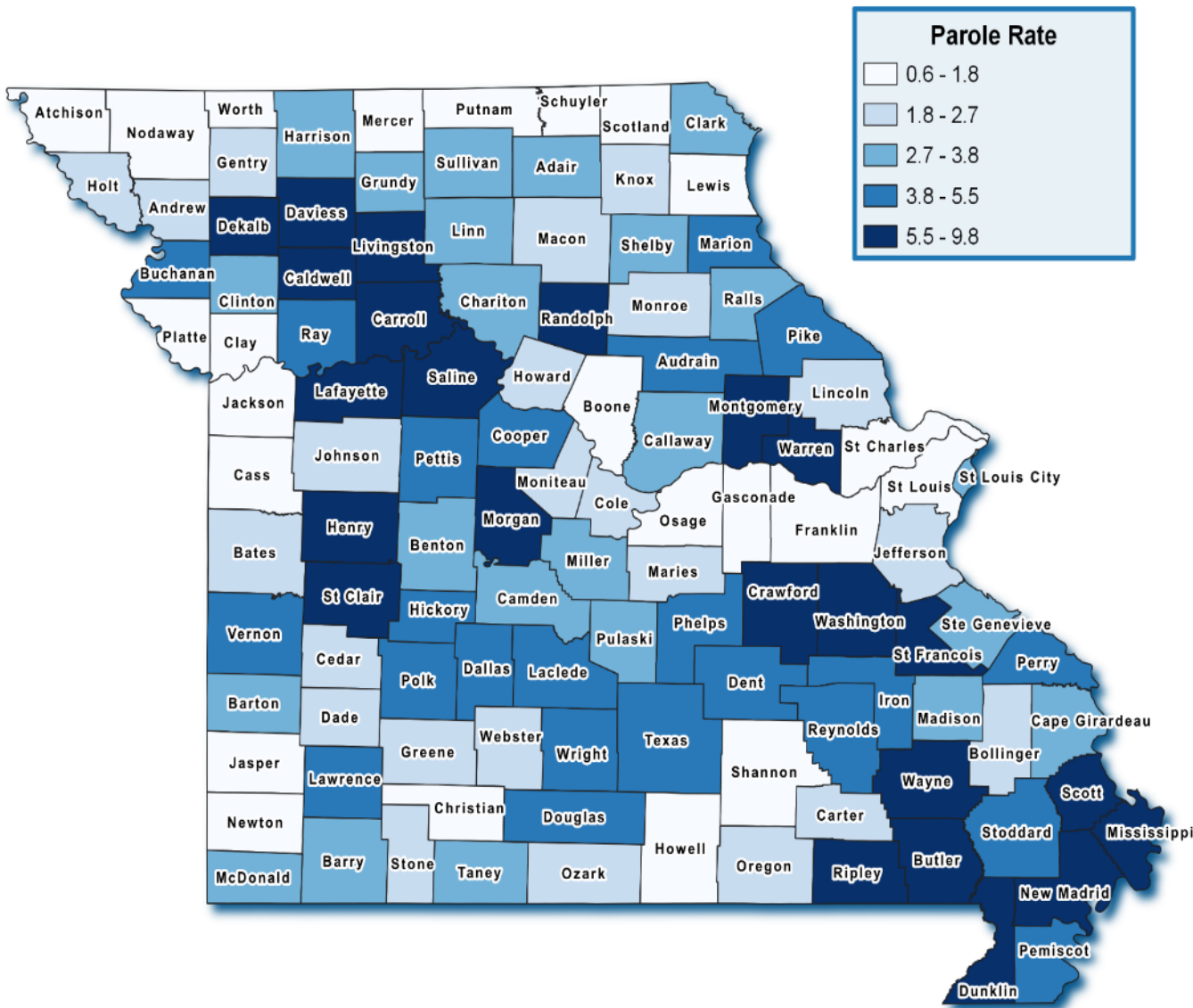


Table 10.1. Top Sentencing Counties with Parole Releases on June 30, 2022

Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	1,057	14.2	6.7%
2	Out Of State	876	0.1	5.5%
3	St. Louis Coun	855	10.5	5.4%
4	Greene	722	8.0	4.6%
5	Jackson	676	11.5	4.3%
6	St. Charles	534	8.9	3.4%
7	Jefferson	421	7.6	2.7%
8	St. Francois	421	8.3	2.7%
9	Buchanan	354	6.9	2.2%
10	Clay	344	6.4	2.2%
11	Boone	341	7.4	2.2%
12	Lafayette	303	8.5	1.9%
13	Butler	291	6.9	1.8%
14	Cape Girardeau	278	6.8	1.8%
15	Scott	244	6.8	1.5%
16	Warren	229	8.2	1.4%
17	Jasper	225	7.9	1.4%
18	Pettis	222	6.2	1.4%
19	Taney	213	6.6	1.3%
20	Dunklin	202	6.3	1.3%
Total Top 20 Counties		8,808	8.2	55.8%
Total All Other Counties		6,989	6.6	44.2%
Total All Counties		15,797	7.5	100.0%

Females

Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Francois	107	7.3	4.1%
2	Out Of State	105	-	4.0%
3	Greene	87	6.7	3.3%
4	Jefferson	85	6.2	3.3%
5	Lafayette	72	7.4	2.8%
6	St. Charles	69	7.7	2.6%
7	St. Louis Coun	68	7.8	2.6%
8	Clay	58	5.2	2.2%
9	Butler	54	6.2	2.1%
10	St. Louis City	54	10.6	2.1%
11	Boone	50	5.7	1.9%
12	Scott	50	5.5	1.9%
13	Buchanan	49	5.8	1.9%
14	Cape Girardeau	49	5.1	1.9%
15	Laclede	49	6.4	1.9%
16	Livingston	49	5.9	1.9%
17	Warren	49	7.2	1.9%
18	Pettis	47	5.0	1.8%
19	Washington	47	6.9	1.8%
20	Dunklin	41	5.2	1.6%
Total Top 20 Counties		1,239	6.1	47.4%
Total All Other Counties		1,376	5.9	52.6%
Total All Counties		2,615	6.0	100.0%

* Life sentences computed at 30 years

Males

Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	1,003	14.4	7.6%
2	St. Louis Coun	787	10.8	6.0%
3	Out Of State	771	0.1	5.8%
4	Jackson	637	11.7	4.8%
5	Greene	635	8.1	4.8%
6	St. Charles	465	9.1	3.5%
7	Jefferson	336	7.9	2.5%
8	St. Francois	314	8.6	2.4%
9	Buchanan	305	7.1	2.3%
10	Boone	291	7.7	2.2%
11	Clay	286	6.6	2.2%
12	Butler	237	7.0	1.8%
13	Lafayette	231	8.9	1.8%
14	Cape Girardeau	229	7.2	1.7%
15	Scott	194	7.1	1.5%
16	Jasper	191	8.0	1.4%
17	Warren	180	8.4	1.4%
18	Taney	177	6.7	1.3%
19	Pettis	175	6.5	1.3%
20	Dunklin	161	6.6	1.2%
Total Top 20 Counties		7,605	8.5	57.7%
Total All Other Counties		5,577	6.9	42.3%
Total All Counties		13,182	7.8	100.0%

Map 10.2. Offenders on Probation Supervision on June 30, 2022, per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County

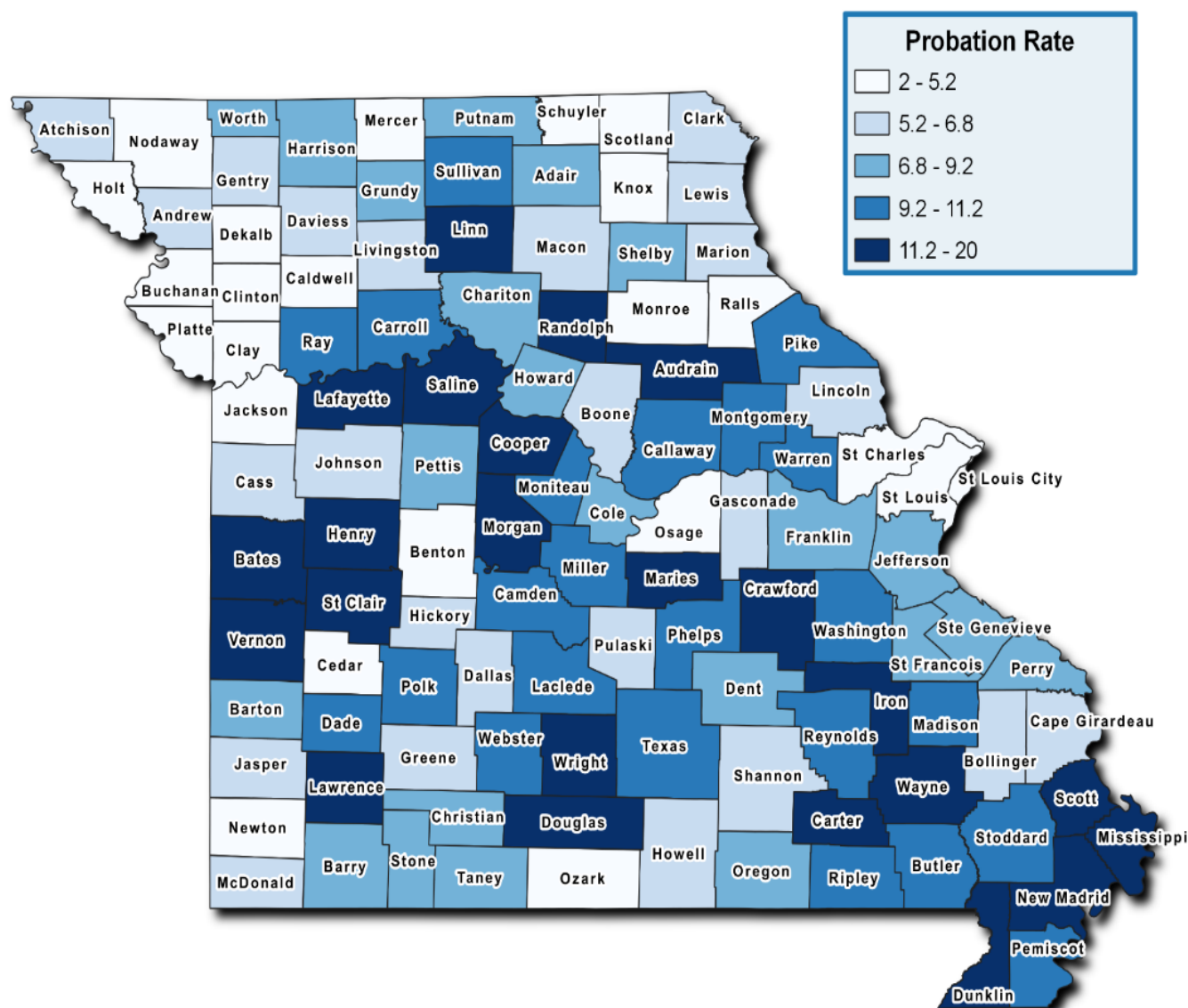


Table 10.2. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties with Probationers on June 30, 2022

Rank	County	Count	Average Term	Percent of Total
1	* Out Of State	2,539	3.2	6.8%
2	St. Louis Cnty	2,040	3.8	5.5%
3	Greene	1,978	4.9	5.3%
4	Jackson	1,715	3.5	4.6%
5	St. Charles	1,658	4.7	4.4%
6	Jefferson	1,578	4.9	4.2%
7	Boone	1,208	4.7	3.2%
8	St. Louis City	867	3.7	2.3%
9	Franklin	851	5.0	2.3%
10	Christian	724	4.8	1.9%
11	Cole	702	4.6	1.9%
12	Clay	674	5.1	1.8%
13	Jasper	671	4.8	1.8%
14	Cass	632	4.8	1.7%
15	Scott	552	4.8	1.5%
16	Cape Girardeau	548	4.9	1.5%
17	St. Francois	489	5.0	1.3%
18	Taney	483	5.0	1.3%
19	Lawrence	467	5.0	1.3%
20	Butler	459	5.0	1.2%
Total Top 20 Counties		20,835	4.4	55.8%
Total All Other Counties		16,515	4.8	44.2%
Total All Counties		37,350	4.6	100.0%

Females

Rank	County	Count	Average Term	Percent of Total
1	* Out Of State	711	3.1	6.6%
2	Greene	552	4.9	5.1%
3	St. Charles	494	4.7	4.6%
4	Jefferson	467	5.0	4.3%
5	St. Louis Cnty	458	3.8	4.2%
6	Jackson	317	3.3	2.9%
7	Boone	311	4.7	2.9%
8	Franklin	247	5.0	2.3%
9	Christian	230	4.9	2.1%
10	Scott	204	4.8	1.9%
11	Cole	198	4.7	1.8%
12	Cape Girardeau	197	4.8	1.8%
13	Cass	186	4.9	1.7%
14	St. Francois	179	5.0	1.7%
15	Jasper	173	4.8	1.6%
16	Clay	165	5.1	1.5%
17	Taney	164	5.0	1.5%
18	Dunklin	163	5.0	1.5%
19	Butler	154	5.0	1.4%
20	Camden	144	5.0	1.3%
Total Top 20 Counties		5,714	4.5	52.7%
Total All Other Counties		5,124	4.8	47.3%
Total All Counties		10,838	4.7	100.0%

* Life sentences computed at 30 years

Males

Rank	County	Count	Average Term	Percent of Total
1	* Out Of State	1,828	3.2	6.9%
2	St. Louis Cnty	1,582	3.8	6.0%
3	Greene	1,426	4.9	5.4%
4	Jackson	1,398	3.5	5.3%
5	St. Charles	1,164	4.7	4.4%
6	Jefferson	1,111	4.9	4.2%
7	Boone	897	4.7	3.4%
8	St. Louis City	726	3.7	2.7%
9	Franklin	604	5.0	2.3%
10	Clay	509	5.1	1.9%
11	Cole	504	4.5	1.9%
12	Jasper	498	4.8	1.9%
13	Christian	494	4.8	1.9%
14	Cass	446	4.8	1.7%
15	Cape Girardeau	351	4.9	1.3%
16	Scott	348	4.8	1.3%
17	Callaway	337	4.6	1.3%
18	Lawrence	330	5.0	1.2%
19	Taney	319	5.0	1.2%
20	St. Francois	310	5.0	1.2%
Total Top 20 Counties		15,182	4.4	57.3%
Total All Other Counties		11,330	4.9	42.7%
Total All Counties		26,512	4.6	100.0%

Offense Groups

Among both parolees and probationers in FY2022, the greatest percent of male offenders are supervised for nonviolent offenses and female offenders for drug offenses. For parolees, violent and sex/child abuse offenses compose a larger percent than probationers (table 10.2). This is not surprising due to the nature of the offenses and associated penalties. The percentage of probationers supervised for DWI offenses is slightly higher than parolees. Average probation terms are similar for males and females, but among parolees, males tend to have longer term lengths than females across all offense groups (table 10.3)

Table 10.3. Supervised Offenders in Each Offense Group on June 30, 2022

	Offense Group*	Count			Percent		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Violent	301	3,115	3,416	11.5%	23.6%	21.6%
	Sex and Child Abuse	89	1,398	1,487	3.4%	10.6%	9.4%
	Nonviolent	1,068	5,154	6,222	40.8%	39.1%	39.4%
	Drug	1,126	3,201	4,327	43.1%	24.3%	27.4%
	DWI	31	314	345	1.2%	2.4%	2.2%
	Total	2,615	13,182	15,797	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Violent	911	4,896	5,807	8.4%	18.5%	15.5%
	Sex and Child Abuse	397	1,052	1,449	3.7%	4.0%	3.9%
	Nonviolent	4,365	11,336	15,701	40.3%	42.8%	42.0%
	Drug	4,847	7,492	12,339	44.7%	28.3%	33.0%
	DWI	318	1,736	2,054	2.9%	6.5%	5.5%
	Total	10,838	26,512	37,350	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include 195 and 579, RSMo offenses. DWI includes BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses

Table 10.4. Supervised Offenders, Average Sentences by Offense Group on June 30, 2022

	Offense Group*	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Violent	9.6	12.1	11.9
	Sex and Child Abuse	6.9	10.4	10.1
	Nonviolent	4.7	4.9	4.8
	Drug	6.2	7.5	7.1
	DWI	5.5	7.1	6.9
	Total	6.0	7.8	7.5
Probation	Violent	4.8	4.7	4.7
	Sex and Child Abuse	4.8	4.8	4.8
	Nonviolent	4.4	4.3	4.4
	Drug	4.8	4.8	4.8
	DWI	4.7	4.7	4.7
	Total	4.7	4.6	4.6

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include 195 and 579, RSMo offenses. DWI includes BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

Top Ten Offenses (Females & Males)

Among all subgroups of probationers, the ten most populous offenses make up 86.4-92.7% of all probation offenses (tables 10.4 – 10.5). Among parolees, the top ten offenses comprise of a range 84.3-89.7%. The top offense for parolees and probationers for both females and males is dangerous drugs, while the top one for the incarcerated population for females is dangerous drugs and the top one for males is homicide (tables 10.4 – 10.5 and table 2.9).

Table 10.5. Top Ten Offenses Supervised Female Offenders on June 30, 2022

Rank	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole				
1	Dangerous Drugs	1,162	6.0	44.4%
2	Stealing / Larceny	249	5.1	9.5%
3	Burglary	223	5.2	8.5%
4	Forgery / Counterfeiting	172	5.3	6.6%
5	Assault	140	6.2	5.4%
6	Damage Property	96	4.4	3.7%
7	Robbery	88	9.0	3.4%
8	Homicide	80	13.1	3.1%
9	Family Offenses	71	6.0	2.7%
10	Stolen Property	65	4.8	2.5%
Total Top 10 Offenses		2,346	6.5	89.7%
Total All Other Offenses		269	5.5	10.3%
Total All Offenses		2,615	5.8	100.0%
Probation				
1	Dangerous Drugs	5,133	0.6	47.4%
2	Stealing / Larceny	1,033	0.5	9.5%
3	Assault	836	0.7	7.7%
4	Forgery / Counterfeiting	580	0.7	5.4%
5	Burglary	550	1.1	5.1%
6	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	540	0.4	5.0%
7	Family Offenses	476	0.7	4.4%
8	Damage Property	317	0.6	2.9%
9	Fraud	294	0.4	2.7%
10	Stolen Property	292	0.6	2.7%
Total Top 10 Offenses		10,051	0.6	92.7%
Total All Other Offenses		787	0.5	7.3%
Total All Offenses		10,838	0.6	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

Table 10.6. Top Ten Offenses Supervised Male Offenders on June 30, 2022

Rank	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole				
1	Dangerous Drugs	3,353	7.1	25.4%
2	Assault	1,501	6.9	11.4%
3	Burglary	1,476	6.5	11.2%
4	Sexual Assault / Rape	998	10.6	7.6%
5	Robbery	970	12.0	7.4%
6	Stealing / Larceny	717	5.4	5.4%
7	Homicide	629	19.8	4.8%
8	Damage Property	578	5.1	4.4%
9	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	446	5.9	3.4%
10	Sex Offenses	445	6.4	3.4%
Total Top 10 Offenses		11,113	8.6	84.3%
Total All Other Offenses		2,069	5.7	15.7%
Total All Offenses		13,182	6.7	100.0%
Probation				
1	Dangerous Drugs	8,083	0.8	30.5%
2	Assault	4,494	1.0	17.0%
3	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	2,573	0.9	9.7%
4	Burglary	1,829	1.6	6.9%
5	Stealing / Larceny	1,463	0.7	5.5%
6	Weapons	1,335	0.5	5.0%
7	Damage Property	1,026	0.9	3.9%
8	Family Offenses	844	0.4	3.2%
9	Sex Offenses	657	1.0	2.5%
10	Forgery / Counterfeiting	604	0.9	2.3%
Total Top 10 Offenses		22,908	0.9	86.4%
Total All Other Offenses		3,604	0.9	13.6%
Total All Offenses		26,512	0.9	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probationers.

11. Comparison with the Supervised Population of June 30, 2017

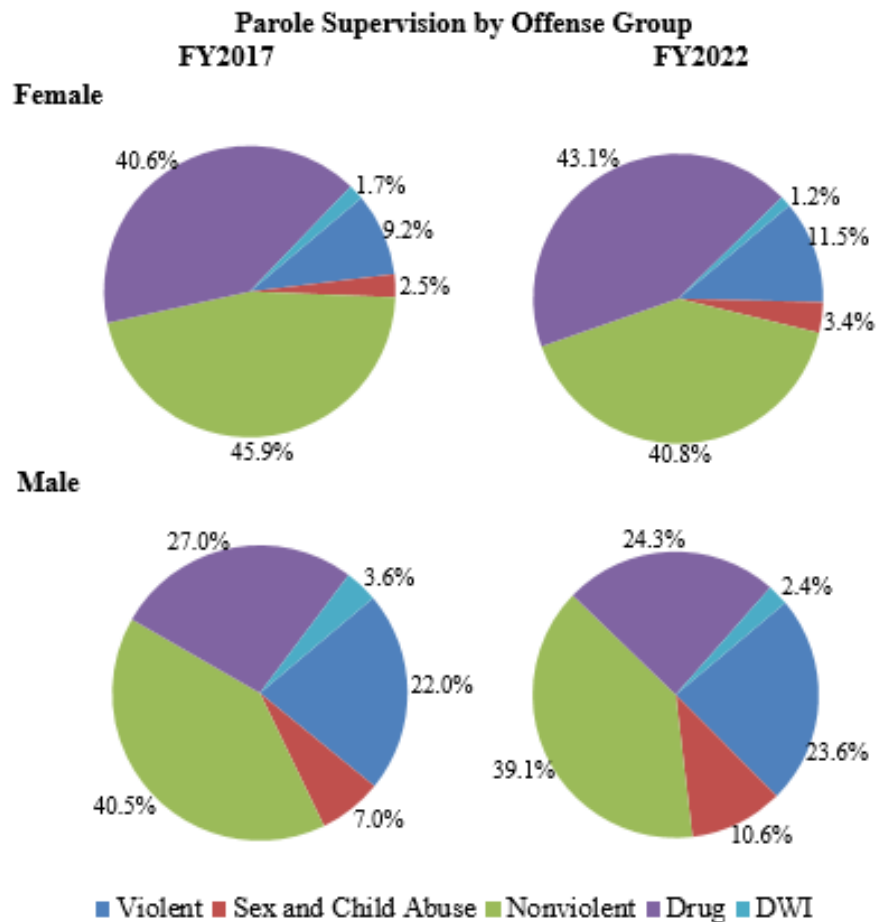
Offense Groups

In the past five years, the overall parole population increased by 0.4%; and the number of female parolees decreased by 3.7% while the number of male parolees increases by 1.3% (table 11.1). Among the five offense groups, the population of DWI parolee offenders experiences the greatest decrease (females -32.6%; males, -33.2%). For female parolees, DWI offenses and nonviolent offenses show a decrease from FY2017 to FY2022. The percentage of males in violent offense groups increases while nonviolent offenses show a decrease from FY2017 to FY2022 (figure 11.1).

Table 11.1. Female and Male Parole Supervised Offenders by Offense Group and Percent Change, FY2017 to FY2022

Offense Group	FY2017			FY2022			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	250	2,861	3,111	301	3,115	3,416	20.4%	8.9%	9.8%
Sex and Child Abuse	69	908	977	89	1,398	1,487	29.0%	54.0%	52.2%
Nonviolent	1,247	5,266	6,513	1,068	5,154	6,222	-14.4%	-2.1%	-4.5%
Drug	1,104	3,513	4,617	1,126	3,201	4,327	2.0%	-8.9%	-6.3%
DWI	46	470	516	31	314	345	-32.6%	-33.2%	-33.1%
Total	2,716	13,018	15,734	2,615	13,182	15,797	-3.7%	1.3%	0.4%

Figure 11.1. Percent of Offenses by Offense Group, All Parolees, June 30th, 2017 and 2022

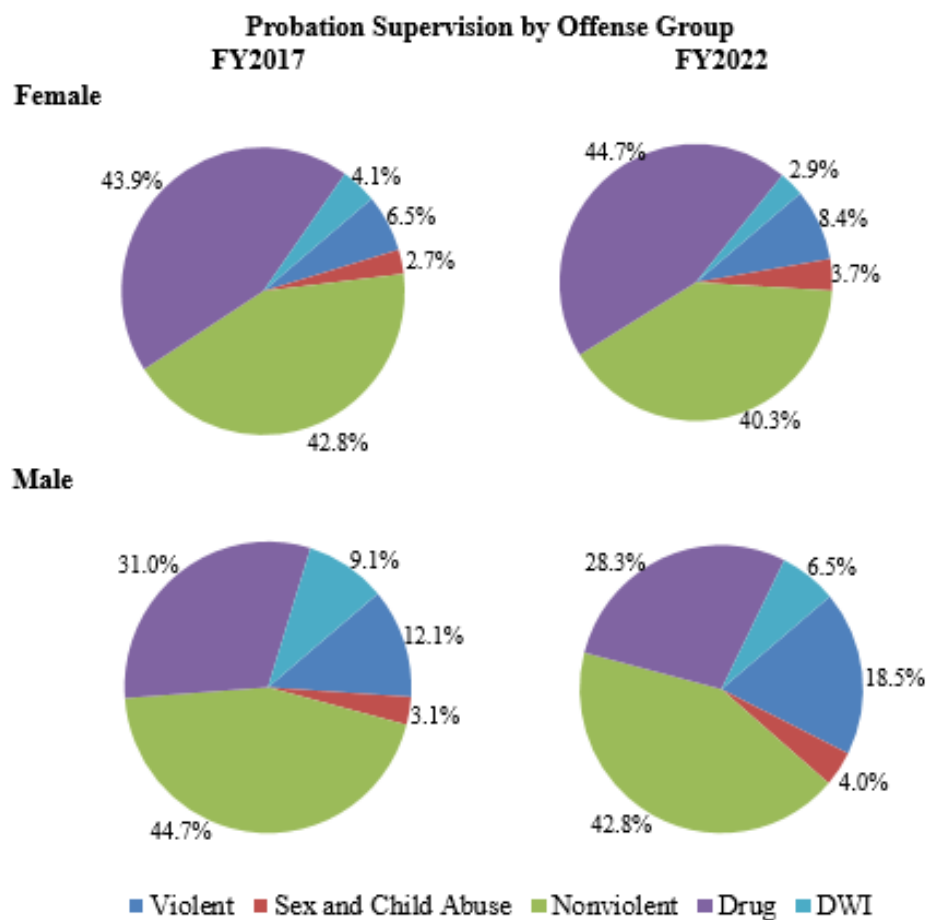


Over the last five years, the number of probationers has decreased (9.8% drop); however, the decrease predominantly occurred in the male population (11.1% drop) while the female population decreased by 6.5% (table 11.2). In FY2022, both genders show an increase in violent offenses and sex and child abuse offenses with violent offenses increasing the most (32.8%). Both genders also show a decrease in nonviolent, drug and DWI offenses with DWI offenses dropping the most (35.5%) (table 11.2 & figure 11.2).

Table 11.2. Female and Male Probation Offenders by Offense Group and Percent Change, FY2017 to FY2022

Offense Group	FY2017			FY2022			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	748	3,624	4,372	911	4,896	5,807	21.8%	35.1%	32.8%
Sex and Child Abuse	317	923	1,240	397	1,052	1,449	25.2%	14.0%	16.9%
Nonviolent	4,959	13,330	18,289	4,365	11,336	15,701	-12.0%	-15.0%	-14.2%
Drug	5,091	9,242	14,333	4,847	7,492	12,339	-4.8%	-18.9%	-13.9%
DWI	472	2,711	3,183	318	1,736	2,054	-32.6%	-36.0%	-35.5%
Total	11,587	29,830	41,417	10,838	26,512	37,350	-6.5%	-11.1%	-9.8%

Figure 11.2. Percent of Offenses by Offense Group, All Probationers, June 30th, 2017 and 2022



Average Sentence

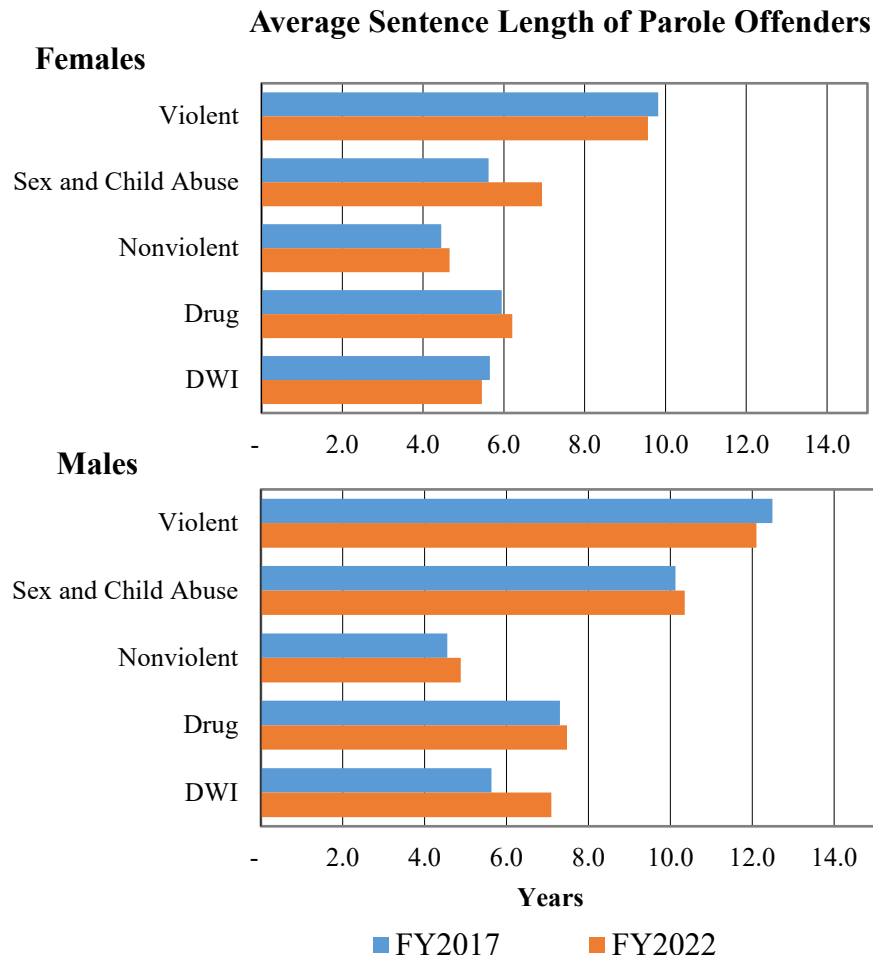
The average sentence length of offenders on parole increased by 5.5% from FY2017 for both genders (table 11.3). Only DWI sentence length changes notably with an average increase of 23.3% from FY2017 (table 11.3). Average sentence lengths for male parolees are markedly longer than female parolees in the following offense groups: violent, sex/child abuse and drug offenses (both in FY2017 and FY2022). However, average sentence lengths for males are also longer for DWI offenses than for females in FY2022, whereas that was not the case in FY2017 (table 11.3 and figure 11.3).

Table 11.3. Five-year Comparison of Average Sentences (years) of Parole Offenders by Offense Group and by Gender, FY2017 and FY2022

Offense Group	FY2017			FY2022			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	9.8	12.5	12.3	9.6	12.1	11.9	-2.6%	-3.2%	-3.3%
Sex and Child Abuse	5.6	10.1	9.8	6.9	10.4	10.1	23.5%	2.3%	3.5%
Nonviolent	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.7%	7.3%	6.9%
Drug	5.9	7.3	7.0	6.2	7.5	7.1	4.4%	2.3%	2.3%
DWI	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	7.1	6.9	-3.5%	26.0%	23.3%
Total	5.6	7.5	7.1	6.0	7.8	7.5	6.7%	5.1%	5.5%

*Life sentences computed as 30 years

Figure 11.3. Parolees: Average Term Length by Offense Group and by Gender, FY2017 and FY2022

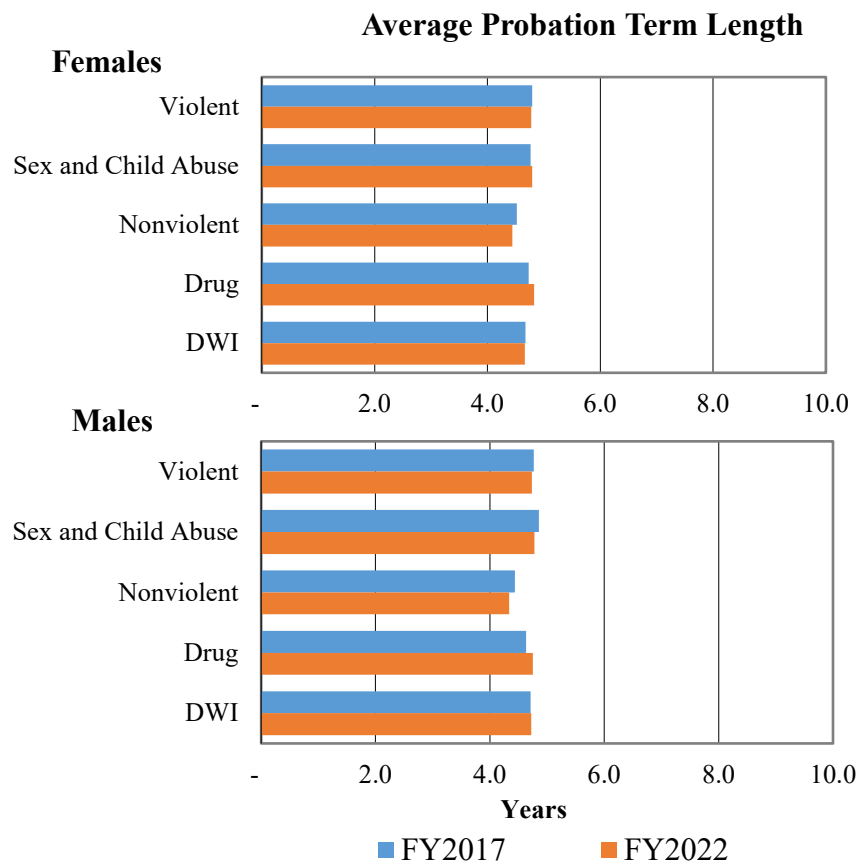


Average probation term lengths are comparable between males and females and relatively unchanged from FY2017 to FY2022 (table 11.4 and figure 11.4). The average probation term is 4.6 years for males and 4.7 years for females in FY2022.

Table 11.4. Five-year Comparison of Average Probation Term (years) by Offense Group and by Gender, FY2017 and FY2022

Offense Group	FY2017			FY2022			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	-0.4%	-0.7%	-0.6%
Sex and Child Abuse	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.6%	-1.6%	-1.1%
Nonviolent	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	-1.8%	-2.3%	-2.1%
Drug	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.1%	2.6%	2.5%
DWI	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	-0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	0.1%	-0.5%	-0.4%

Figure 11.4. Probationers: Average Term Length by Offense Group and by Gender, FY2017 and FY2022



Violent and Nonviolent Compositions

In comparing FY2017 data to FY2022, the percentage of parolees supervised for violent and sex offenses increased for both females and males (figure 11.5). However, for both genders, the majority of offenders are under supervision for nonviolent offenses.

For probationers, violent and sex offenses are less prominent, percentage-wise, than among parole offenders (figures 11.5 and 11.6). Comparing FY2017 data with FY2022, both female and male probationers increase in the percent of violent and sex offenses.

Figure 11.5. Supervised Parole Offenders in Violent and Nonviolent Offense Groups, FY2017 and FY2022

Female

Offense Type	FY2017	Percent	FY2022	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	319	11.7%	390	14.9%
Nonviolent Offenses*	2,397	88.3%	2,225	85.1%
Total	2,716	100.0%	2,615	100.0%

Male

Offense Type	FY2017	Percent	FY2022	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	3,769	29.0%	4,513	34.2%
Nonviolent Offenses*	9,249	71.0%	8,669	65.8%
Total	13,018	100.0%	13,182	100.0%

All Offenders

Offense Type	FY2017	Percent	FY2022	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	4,088	26.0%	4,903	31.0%
Nonviolent Offenses*	11,646	74.0%	10,894	69.0%
Total	15,734	100.0%	15,797	100.0%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses

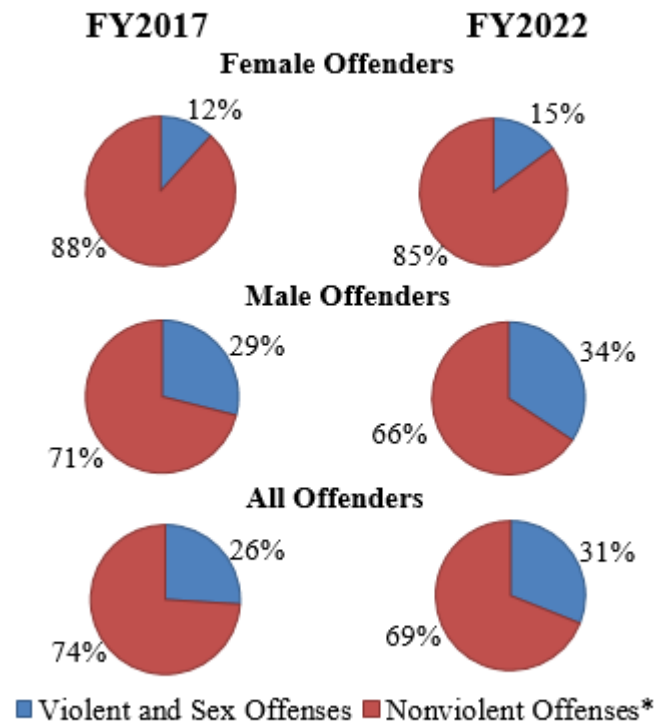


Figure 11.6. Supervised Probation Offenders in Violent and Nonviolent Offense Groups, FY2017 and FY2022

Female

Offense Type	FY2017	Percent	FY2022	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	1,065	9.2%	1,308	12.1%
Nonviolent Offenses*	10,522	90.8%	9,530	87.9%
Total	11,587	100.0%	10,838	100.0%

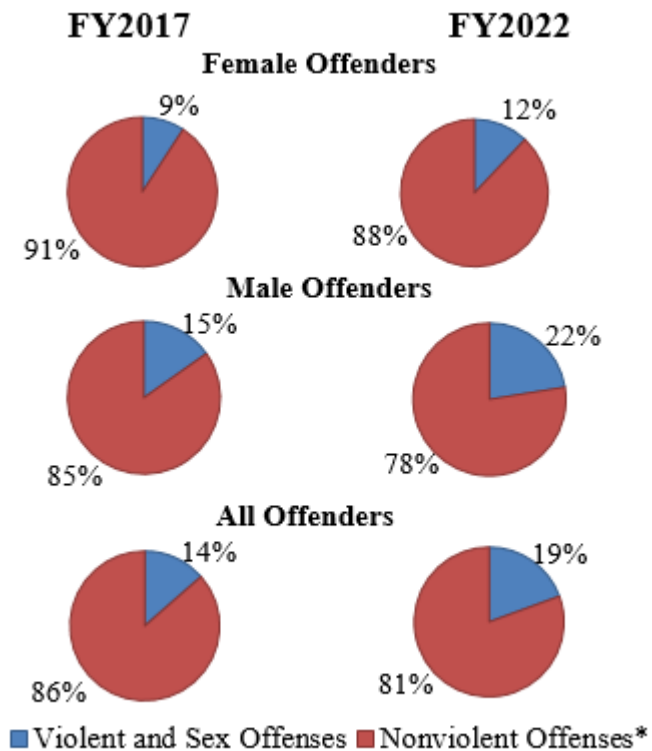
Male

Offense Type	FY2017	Percent	FY2022	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	4,547	15.2%	5,948	22.4%
Nonviolent Offenses*	25,283	84.8%	20,564	77.6%
Total	29,830	100.0%	26,512	100.0%

All Offenders

Offense Type	FY2017	Percent	FY2022	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	5,612	13.5%	7,256	19.4%
Nonviolent Offenses*	35,805	86.5%	30,094	80.6%
Total	41,417	100.0%	37,350	100.0%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses



Racial Composition

For race/ethnicity groups with a small population, interpreting changes is difficult. From FY2017 to FY2022, the black male and female parole populations decreases (-16.2% and -31.6%, respectively).

From FY2017 to FY2022, probation population data displays an even greater percent change as a total, -9.8%. The black female probation population decreased the most by -26.7% (table 11.5). As before, for race/ethnicity groups with small populations, interpreting the data is difficult.

Table 11.5. Five-year Comparison of Supervised Population by Race/Ethnicity by Gender, FY2017 and FY2022

Race/Ethnicity	FY2017			FY2022			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole									
Asian	8	15	23	4	29	33	-50.0%	93.3%	43.5%
Black	348	4,278	4,626	238	3,585	3,823	-31.6%	-16.2%	-17.4%
Hispanic	53	161	214	67	208	275	26.4%	29.2%	28.5%
Native American	9	24	33	25	29	54	177.8%	20.8%	63.6%
Unknown	1	18	19	1	20	21	0.0%	11.1%	10.5%
White	2,297	8,522	10,819	2,280	9,311	11,591	-0.7%	9.3%	7.1%
Total	2,716	13,018	15,734	2,615	13,182	15,797	-3.7%	1.3%	0.4%
Probation									
Asian	32	98	130	32	107	139	0.0%	9.2%	6.9%
Black	1,825	7,336	9,161	1,337	5,486	6,823	-26.7%	-25.2%	-25.5%
Hispanic	176	505	681	189	508	697	7.4%	0.6%	2.3%
Native American	45	82	127	47	80	127	4.4%	-2.4%	0.0%
Unknown	19	61	80	40	116	156	110.5%	90.2%	95.0%
White	9,490	21,748	31,238	9,193	20,215	29,408	-3.1%	-7.0%	-5.9%
Total	11,587	29,830	41,417	10,838	26,512	37,350	-6.5%	-11.1%	-9.8%

12.Supervision Openings

All Openings

Supervision openings show a slight increase, at 6.9%, in FY2022 from FY2021 data (table 12.1). The increase occurs in “New Probation” and “120-Day Probation Releases”, while the other types of openings saw slight decreases. “New Probation” is the largest in terms of absolute count (16,335) (table 12.1 and figure 12.1)).

Table 12.1. Supervision Opening Types from FY2012 to FY2022

Type of Opening	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
New Probation	18,131	18,263	17,560	17,691	17,747	18,171	17,886	13,414	13,639	16,335
120-Day Probation Releases	4,405	4,819	4,930	4,942	4,992	5,044	4,436	3,487	2,205	2,528
Parole Releases	12,704	12,921	12,484	11,632	12,462	13,096	14,190	13,396	9,945	9,341
Absconder Returns	4,432	5,100	5,152	5,329	5,241	5,409	5,383	4,338	4,283	4,110
Other	1,044	1,008	989	1,042	1,140	1,027	1,042	930	713	609
Supervision Openings	40,716	42,111	41,115	40,636	41,582	42,747	42,937	35,565	30,785	32,923
Percent Change	3.6%	3.4%	-2.4%	-1.2%	2.3%	2.8%	0.4%	-17.2%	-13.4%	6.9%

Figure 12.1. Ten-year Trends in Supervision Opening Types, FY2012 to FY2022

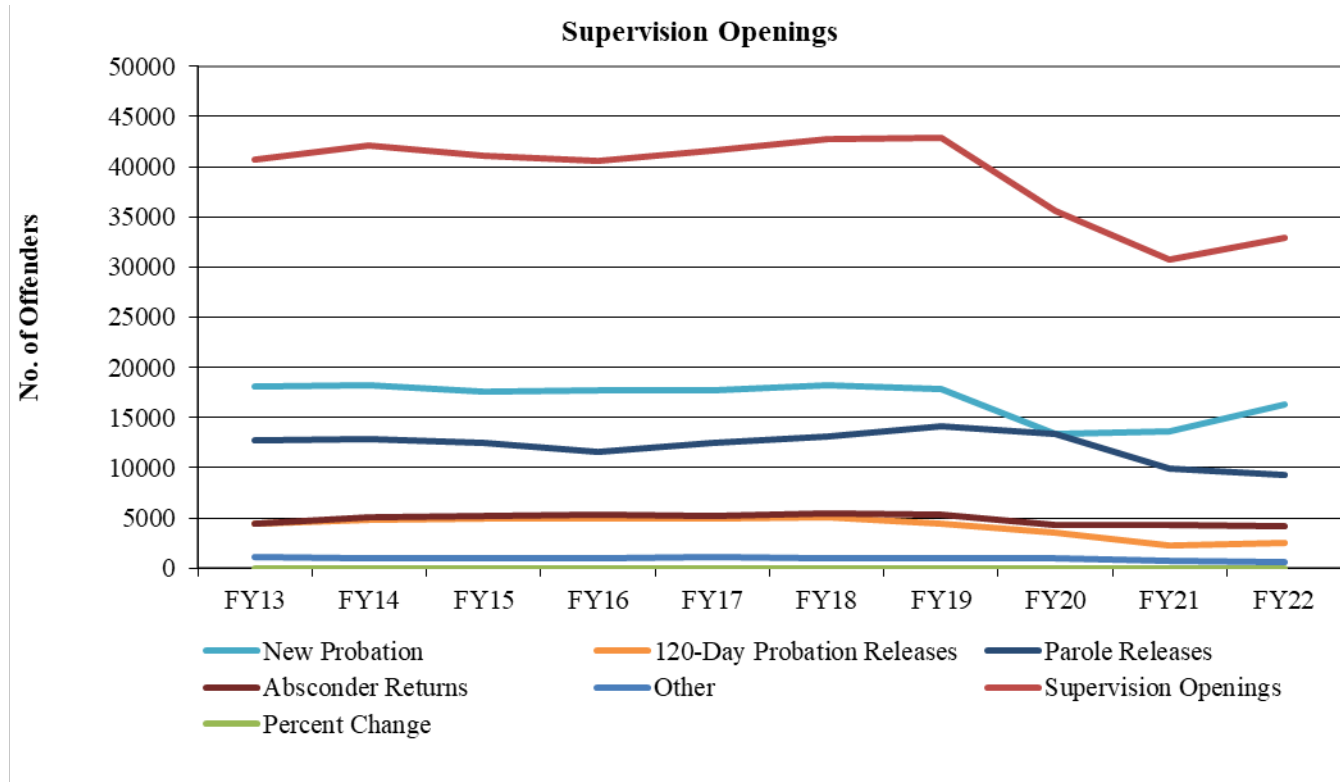


Table 12.2. Changes in Supervision Opening Types, FY2012 to FY2022

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY12-FY17	FY17-FY22
Supervision Openings	1.1%	-4.6%
New Probation	0.5%	-1.6%
120-Day Probation Releases	3.0%	-12.7%
Parole Releases	-0.3%	-5.6%
Absconder Returns	5.7%	-4.7%
Other	0.3%	-11.8%

Openings by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

The most common opening type in FY2022 among all race/ethnicity and gender groups is a “New Probation” (49.6%) followed by “Parole Releases” (28.4%) (table 12.3). Of the black offender supervision openings, 29.2% were “Parole Releases” compared to 8.6% for the white offender openings. For “120-Day Probation” openings in FY2022, white offenders were at 84.7% (table 12.3).

Table 12.3. All Supervision Openings for FY2022 by Race/Ethnicity
Supervision Openings by Race FY2022

Race/ Ethnicity	New Probation	120-Day Probation	Parole Releases	Absconder Returns	Other	All Openings	Percent of
Asian	67	5	24	12	2	110	0.3%
Black	3,528	312	2,002	881	130	6,853	20.8%
Hispanic	353	56	196	91	23	719	2.2%
Native American	76	9	38	22	6	151	0.5%
Unknown	99	5	8	13	3	128	0.4%
White	12,212	2,141	7,073	3,091	445	24,962	75.8%
Total	16,335	2,528	9,341	4,110	609	32,923	100.0%

Table 12.4. Female and Male Supervision Openings for FY2022 by Race/Ethnicity
Supervision Openings by Race FY2022

Race/ Ethnicity	New Probation	120-Day Probation Releases	Parole Releases	Absconder Returns	Other	All Openings	Percent of Openings
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Female

Asian	17	2	3	6	1	29	0.4%
Black	699	43	124	117	20	1,003	12.6%
Hispanic	87	16	40	30	5	178	2.2%
Native American	21	4	17	6	2	50	0.6%
Unknown	25	0	0	2	3	30	0.4%
White	3,818	617	1,243	890	112	6,680	83.8%
Total	4,667	682	1,427	1,051	143	7,970	100.0%

Male

Asian	50	3	21	6	1	81	0.3%
Black	2,829	269	1,878	764	110	5,850	23.4%
Hispanic	266	40	156	61	18	541	2.2%
Native American	55	5	21	16	4	101	0.4%
Unknown	74	5	8	11	0	98	0.4%
White	8,394	1,524	5,830	2,201	333	18,282	73.3%
Total	11,668	1,846	7,914	3,059	466	24,953	100.0%

A greater percent of females than males are new probationers (58.6% vs. 46.8%, respectively). However, a higher percentage of males are parole releases than females (31.7% vs. 17.9%, respectively) (table 12.4). Both white and black males are more likely to have supervision openings for new probation and parole releases.

13. Supervision Closings

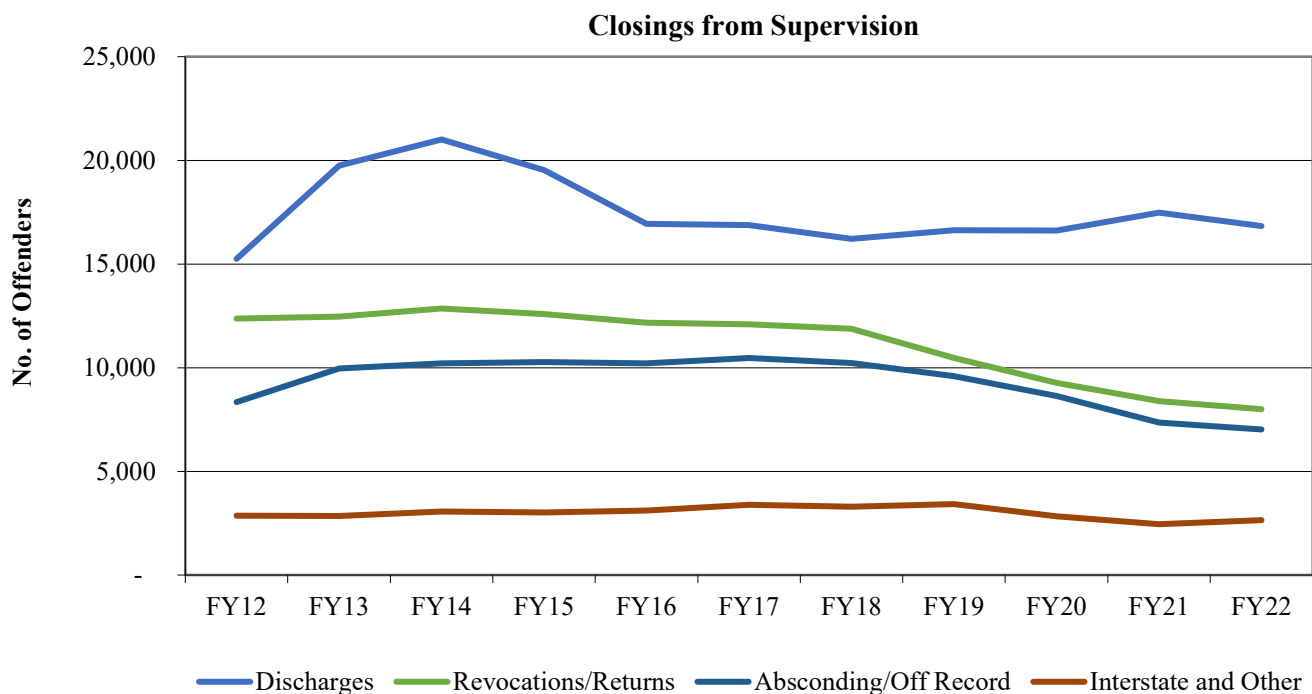
All Closings

Since September 1, 2012, offenders on probation and parole can earn compliance credits (ECC) by maintaining good behavior, thereby reducing the time to completion of their sentence (HB1525). The result of ECC is a sharp increase in discharges from FY2013 to FY2015. The increase in discharge closing types continues (but is less dramatic) from FY2016 through FY2022 (table 13.1 and figure 13.1). The numbers of revocations/returns have continued to decrease in FY2022 but the interstate/other remains consistent over the past ten years with slight fluctuations (table 13.1 and figure 13.1)

Table 13.1. Number of Closings from Field Supervision by Closing Type, FY2012 to FY2022

Type of Closing	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Discharges	19,741	21,007	19,538	16,932	16,869	16,205	16,633	16,607	17,479	16,823
Revocations/Returns	12,456	12,855	12,578	12,165	12,098	11,871	10,465	9,266	8,382	7,999
Absconding/Off Record	9,960	10,209	10,264	10,213	10,467	10,222	9,586	8,635	7,357	7,020
Interstate and Other	2,855	3,068	3,011	3,109	3,386	3,299	3,421	2,829	2,452	2,640
Total Releases	45,012	47,139	45,391	42,419	42,820	41,597	40,105	37,337	35,670	34,482
Annual Percent Change	16.0%	4.7%	-3.7%	-6.5%	0.9%	-2.9%	-3.6%	-6.9%	-4.5%	-3.3%
Percent Discharged	43.9%	44.6%	43.0%	39.9%	39.4%	39.0%	41.5%	44.5%	49.0%	48.8%

Figure 13.1. Ten-year Trends in Closings from Supervision by Supervision Closing Type, FY2012 to FY2022



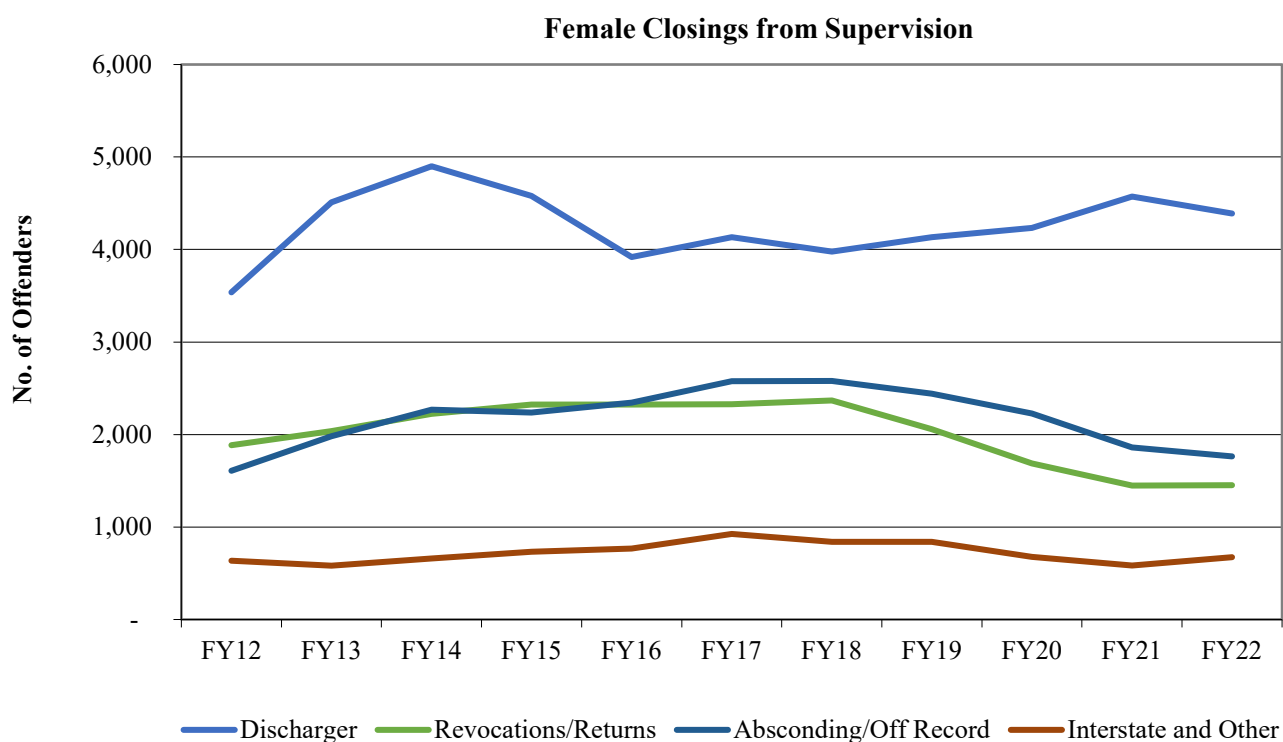
Closings by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

The total number of closings in the female supervised population decreases from the previous year by -2.2% (table 13.2). The number of female discharges is still above the pre-ECC level (figure 13.2).

Table 13.2. Female Closings from Supervision by Supervision Closing Type, FY2012 to FY2022

Type of Closing	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Discharges	4,512	4,900	4,578	3,919	4,132	3,979	4,132	4,235	4,571	4,390
Revocations/Returns	2,038	2,224	2,324	2,323	2,328	2,368	2,058	1,689	1,448	1,453
Absconding/Off Record	1,983	2,270	2,239	2,344	2,577	2,579	2,440	2,228	1,859	1,764
Interstate and Other	582	660	732	767	925	838	841	678	585	673
Total Releases	9,115	10,054	9,873	9,353	9,962	9,764	9,471	8,830	8,463	8,280
Annual Percent Change	18.9%	10.3%	-1.8%	-5.3%	6.5%	-2.0%	-3.0%	-6.8%	-4.2%	-2.2%
Percent Discharged	49.5%	48.7%	46.4%	41.9%	41.5%	40.8%	43.6%	48.0%	54.0%	53.0%

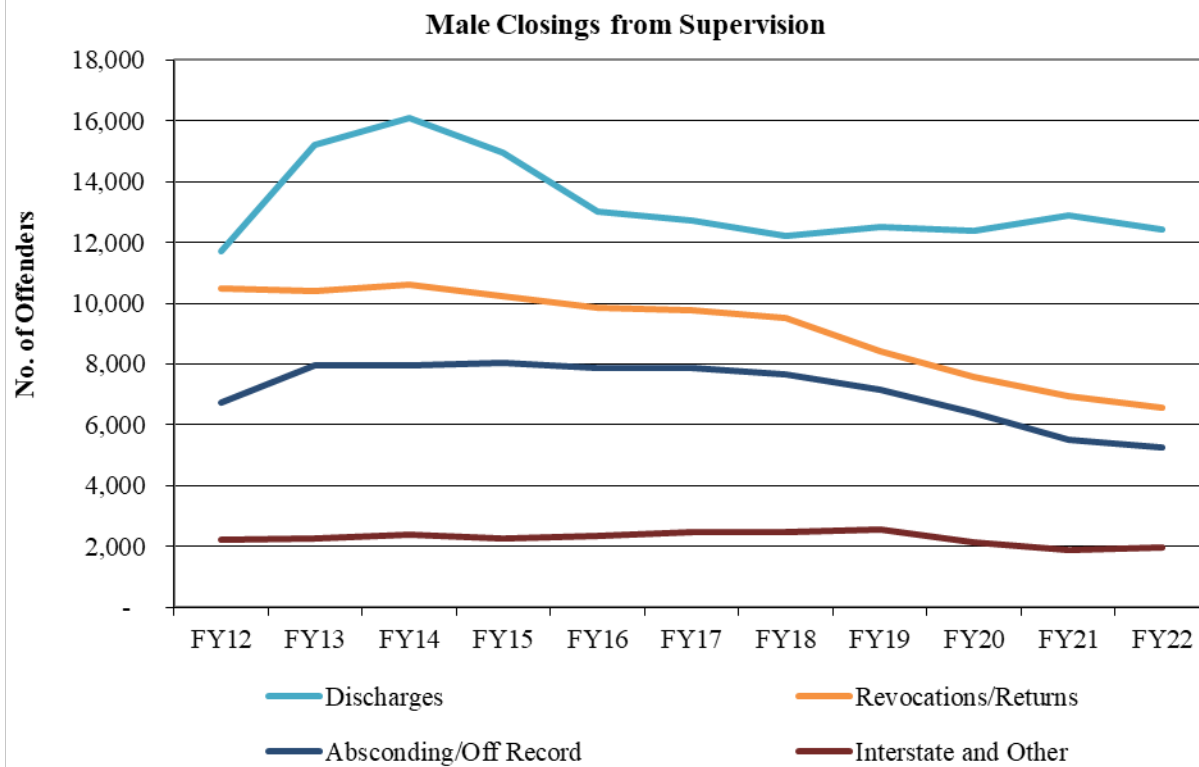
Figure 13.2. Ten-year Trends in Closings from Supervision by Supervision Closing Type among Females, FY2012 to FY2022



The total number of closings in the male-supervised population decreases from the previous year by 3.7% (table 13.3). The number of discharge closings remained above pre-ECC levels for males (figure 13.3). Over the ten years, the number of interstate closing types remains stable overall, while the number of revocations/returns has seen a decrease each fiscal year during those ten years. The percentage of discharged closings each year continues to be lower than the percentage for females.

Table 13.3. Male Closings from Supervision by Supervision Closing Type, FY2012 to FY2022

Male Closings from Supervision											
Type of Closing	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Discharges	11,711	15,229	16,107	14,960	13,013	12,737	12,226	12,501	12,372	12,908	12,433
Revocations/Returns	10,479	10,418	10,631	10,254	9,842	9,770	9,503	8,407	7,577	6,934	6,546
Absconding/Off Record	6,734	7,977	7,939	8,025	7,869	7,890	7,643	7,146	6,407	5,498	5,256
Interstate and Other	2,223	2,273	2,408	2,279	2,342	2,461	2,461	2,580	2,151	1,867	1,967
Total Releases	31,147	35,897	37,085	35,518	33,066	32,858	31,833	30,634	28,507	27,207	26,202
Annual Percent Change		15.3%	3.3%	-4.2%	-6.9%	-0.6%	-3.1%	-3.8%	-6.9%	-4.6%	-3.7%
Percent Discharged	37.6%	42.4%	43.4%	42.1%	39.4%	38.8%	38.4%	40.8%	43.4%	47.4%	47.5%

Figure 13.3. Ten-year Trends in Closings from Supervision by Supervision Closing Type among Males, FY2012 to FY2022

Discharges are the most common closing type for all races/ethnicities (table 13.4). Trends in small race/ethnicity subgroups are not interpretable. Discharges for black males saw a slight decrease from FY2021 to FY2022 (25.0% vs. 23.6%, respectively), while white males saw a slight increase for discharges from FY2021 to FY2022 (72.4% vs. 73.5%, respectively). The same holds for females; black females saw a slight decrease in discharges from FY2021 to FY2022 (13.0% vs. 12.2%, respectively), and white females saw a slight increase in discharges from FY2021 to FY2022 (83.4% vs. 84.3%, respectively) (table 13.4).

Table 13.4. Closings from Supervision by Supervision Closing Type, by Race/Ethnicity, and by Gender, FY2022

Race/Ethnicity	Discharges	Revocation/ Returns	Absconding/ Off Record	Interstate and Other	All Closings	Percent of Closings
Total						
Asian	67	11	22	21	121	0.4%
Black	3,720	1,289	1,540	654	7,203	20.9%
Hispanic	292	163	151	99	705	2.0%
Native American	47	36	30	16	129	0.4%
Unknown	32	7	19	21	79	0.2%
White	12,665	6,493	5,258	1,829	26,245	76.1%
Total	16,823	7,999	7,020	2,640	34,482	100.0%
Female						
Asian	16	4	7	8	35	0.4%
Black	580	92	222	113	1,007	12.2%
Hispanic	78	48	48	24	198	2.4%
Native American	18	13	12	2	45	0.5%
Unknown	2	0	4	6	12	0.1%
White	3,696	1,296	1,471	520	6,983	84.3%
Total	4,390	1,453	1,764	673	8,280	100.0%
Male						
Asian	51	7	15	13	86	0.3%
Black	3,140	1,197	1,318	541	6,196	23.6%
Hispanic	214	115	103	75	507	1.9%
Native American	29	23	18	14	84	0.3%
Unknown	30	7	15	15	67	0.3%
White	8,969	5,197	3,787	1,309	19,262	73.5%
Total	12,433	6,546	5,256	1,967	26,202	100.0%

14. Time under Supervision

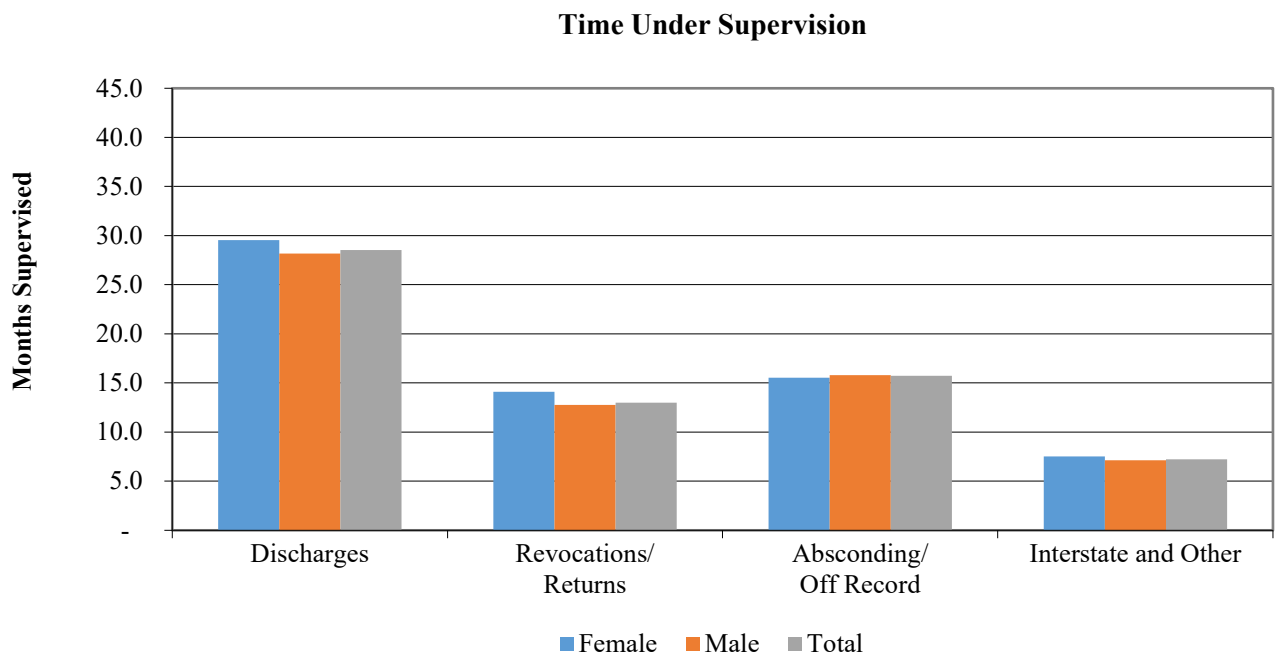
Total and by Gender

In FY2022, probationers and parolees average around 20 months under supervision. Discharged offenders average two years and four months under supervision (table 14.1). Discharged females tend to serve slightly longer terms than males (table 14.1 and figure 14.1). Revocation/Return Offenders average 13 months under field supervision before returning to incarceration (table 14.1).

Table 14.1. Time under Supervision by Closing Type for FY2022

Supervision Closing Type	Female		Male		Total	
	Closings	Avg. Months Served	Closings	Avg. Months Served	Closings	Avg. Months Served
Discharges	4,390	29.6	12,433	28.2	16,823	28.5
Revocations/Returns	1,453	14.1	6,546	12.8	7,999	13.0
Absconding/Off Record	1,764	15.5	5,256	15.8	7,020	15.7
Interstate and Other	673	7.5	1,967	7.1	2,640	7.2
TOTAL/AVERAGE	8,280	22.1	26,202	20.3	34,482	20.7

Figure 14.1. Time under Supervision by Closing Type in FY2022



Offense Group

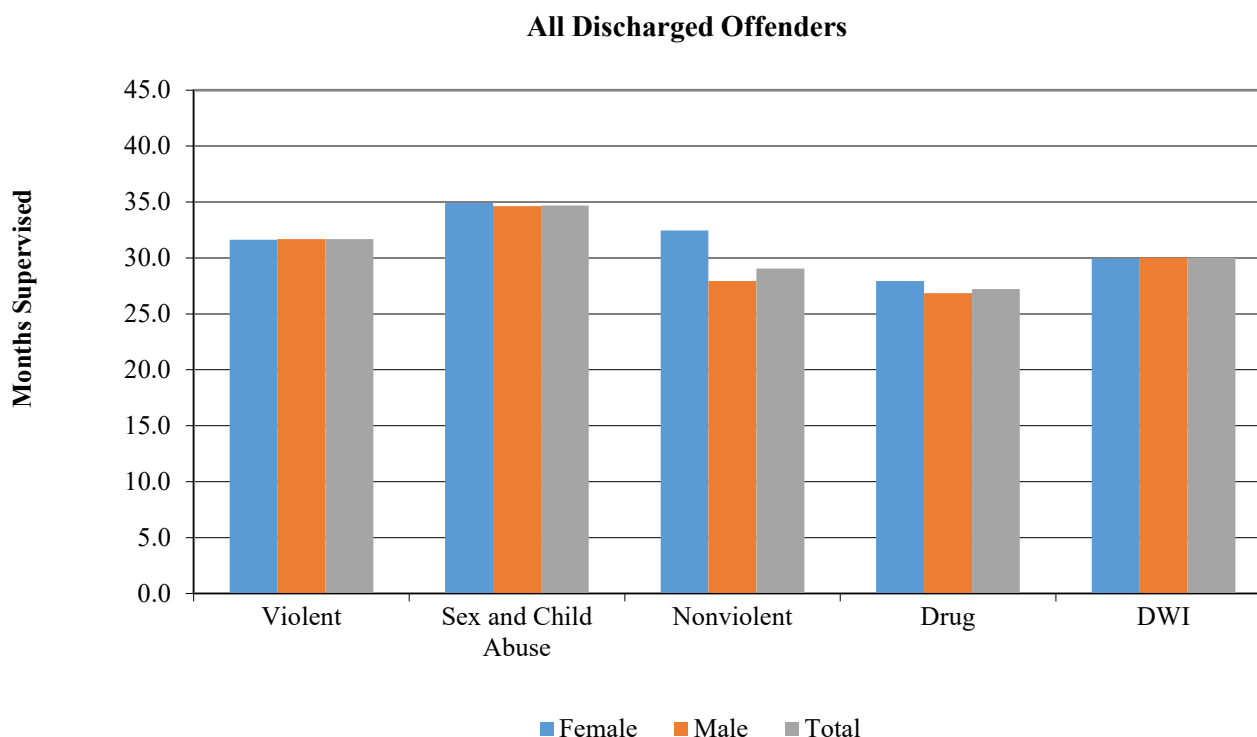
Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1st degree, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses comprise 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include those from Chapters 195 and 579, RSMo. The DWI designation entails BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

As with the institutional population, discharged sex/child abuse offenders serve the longest average time under supervision (tables 2.1 and 14.2). From FY2021 to FY2022, time under supervision for nonviolent offenses saw quite a large increase from an average of 25 months to an average of 32 months, respectively. Females and males tend to serve about the same average time under supervision for sex/child abuse, nonviolent and drug offenses (table 14.2 and figure 14.2).

Table 14.2. Time under Supervision for All Discharged Field Supervised Offenders by Offense Group, FY2022

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	335	31.6	2,037	31.7	2,372	31.7
Sex and Child Abuse	144	34.9	504	34.6	648	34.7
Nonviolent	1,273	32.4	3,938	27.9	5,211	29.0
Drug	2,068	27.9	3,951	26.8	6,019	27.2
DWI	184	29.9	877	30.0	1,061	30.0
TOTAL/AVERAGE	4,004	30.0	11,307	28.7	15,311	29.0

Figure 14.2 Time under Supervision for All Discharged Field Supervised Offenders by Offense Group, FY2022



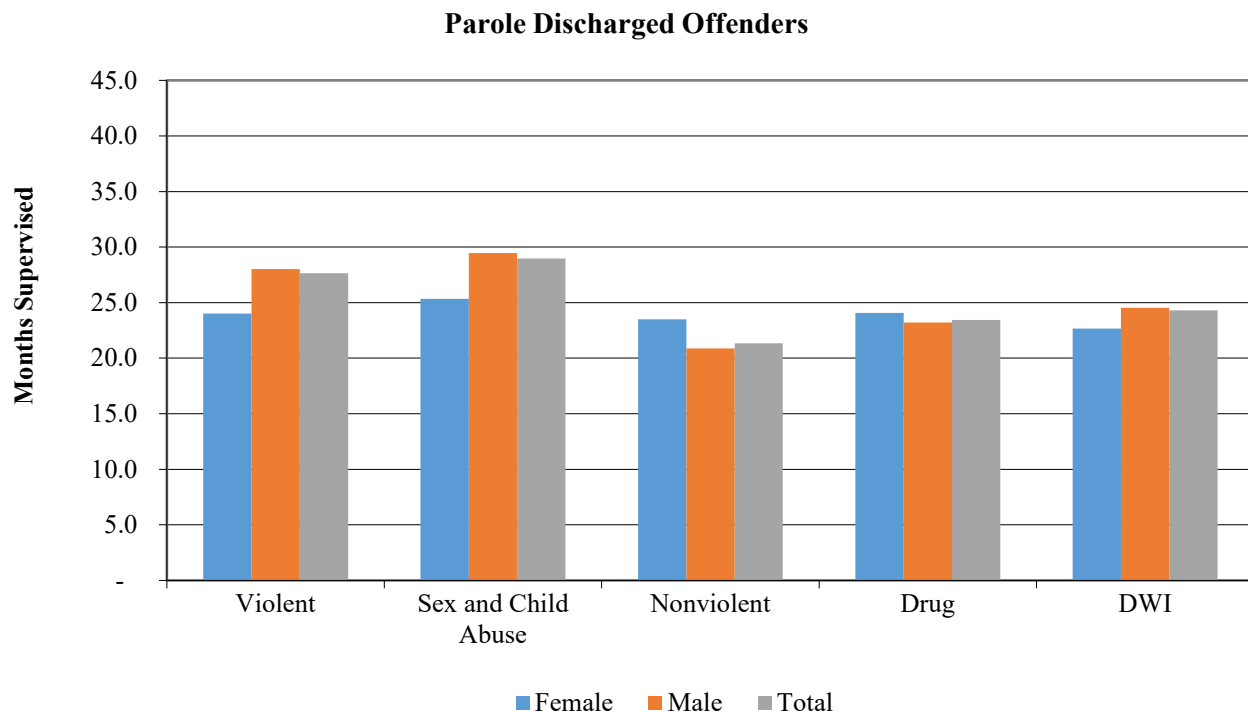
In looking at parolees only, supervised offenders serve an average time of 4 months less than the average for the total field population (tables 14.2 and 14.3). Persons with nonviolent offenses serve the shortest time on average. The total average supervised time is greater for males than it is for females (table 14.3 and figure 14.3).

Please note that since FY2013, legislation allows offenders to accrue Earned Credit Compliance (ECC). This change allows for eligible offenders with eligible offenses to take 30 days off their sentences for every 30 days that they are compliant with supervision. This reduces time on supervision for many offenders. Because certain violent crimes and sex/child abuse crimes are not eligible; these offense groups are largely unaffected by ECC.

Table 14.3. Time under Supervision for Parole Offenders Discharged by Offense Group, FY2022

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	96	24.0	958	28.0	1,054	27.7
Sex and Child Abuse	40	25.3	293	29.5	333	29.0
Nonviolent	346	23.5	1,571	20.9	1,917	21.4
Drug	475	24.1	1,329	23.2	1,804	23.4
DWI	25	22.7	187	24.5	212	24.3
TOTAL/AVERAGE	982	23.9	4,338	23.9	5,320	23.9

Figure 14.3. Time under Supervision for Parole Offenders Discharged by Offense Group, FY2022

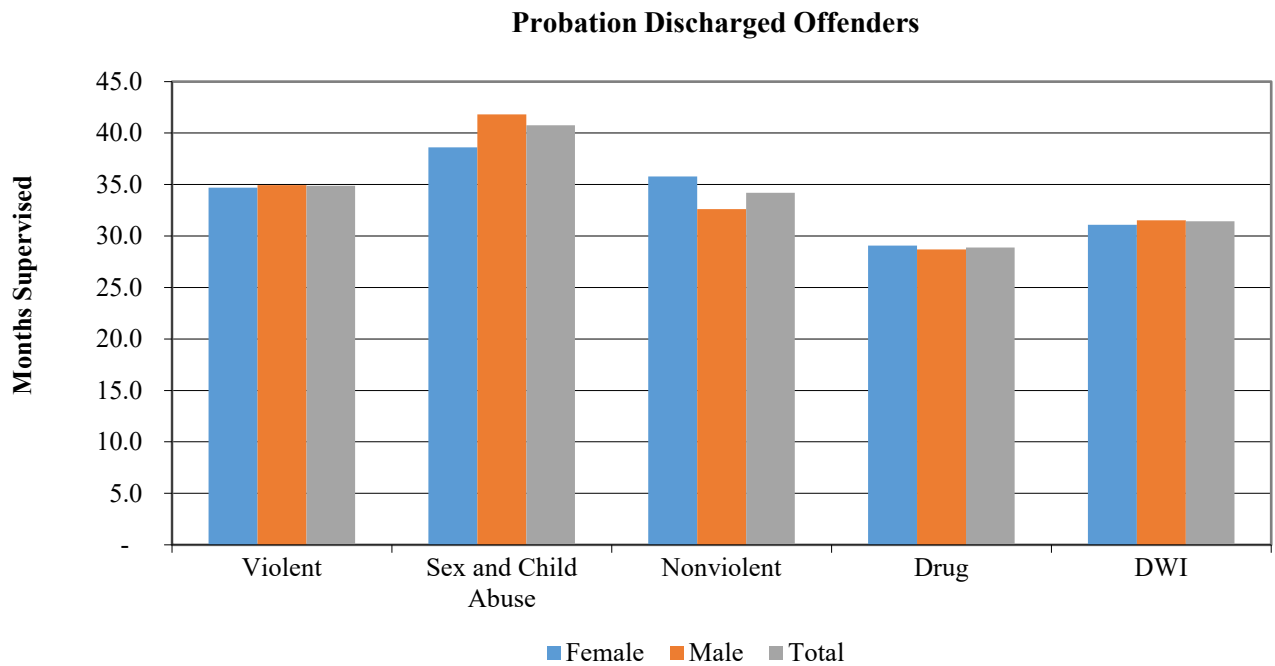


For probation discharged offenders, the longest average time is once again for sex/child abuse offenses followed by violent offenses (Table 14.4). Males serve an average of three months longer for sex/child abuse offenses than females (Table 14.4 and Figure 14.4). However, the total average supervised time is the same for females and males (Table 14.4).

Table 14.4. Time under Supervision for Probation Offenders Discharged by Offense Group, FY2022

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	239	34.7	1,079	34.9	1,318	34.9
Sex and Child Abuse	104	38.6	211	41.8	315	40.8
Nonviolent	927	35.8	2,367	32.6	3,294	33.5
Drug	1,593	29.1	2,622	28.7	4,215	28.8
DWI	159	31.1	690	31.5	849	31.4
TOTAL/AVERAGE	3,022	32.0	6,969	31.7	9,991	31.8

Figure 14.4. Time under Supervision for Probation Offenders Discharged by Offense Group, FY2022





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